The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

And Bankers' Gazette.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. III. No. 28. SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1845. Price 6d.

CONTENTS.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST:
Our Foreign Policy and our Treaties with Spain ... 645
Geographical Consciences ... 646
One Rule for the Rich, another for the Poor ... 647
Increase of Import Duties in India 647
Exhibition of the Products of British Industry ... 648
The High Tariff of Mexico ... 648
New Treaty with Sicily ... 648
Economical Condition of Great Britain ... 649
New Zealand ... 650
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT ... 650
Court and Aristocracy ... 654
Metropolis ... 654
Provincial ... 655
Ireland ... 655
Foreign and Colonial ... 655
POSTSCRIPT ... 656
EPITOME OF NEWS ... 656
THE COMMERCIAL TIMES:
Weekly Corn Returns ... 657
Indigo Quarterly Sales ... 657
Monthly Review of the Cotton Trade ... 657
Manufacturing Districts ... 657
Weekly Summary ... 658
THE GAZETTE ... 659
Imports, Exports, &c. ... 660
Weekly Prices Current ... 661
RAILWAYS ... 662
Railway Business in Parliament ... 662
THE BANKERS' GAZETTE:
Weekly Account of the Bank ... 664
Money Market ... 664
The Bankers' Price Current ... 665
Corn Markets ... 666
ADVERTISEMENTS ... 667

THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY AND OUR TREATIES WITH SPAIN.

THE more we reflect on the practical consequences, direct and indirect, which are likely to result from the serious blunder which we conceive Lord Aberdeen has made, in rejecting the application of Spain for the introduction of the produce of Cuba and Porto Rico on the most favoured terms, in accordance with distinct existing treaties, the more sincerely do we deprecate and regret that decision. For now that the grounds on which Lord Aberdeen has rested that decision have been exposed to open discussion, we think we may safely affirm that there can be but one opinion among parties not immediately interested in the decision itself—that it is an open and transparent violation not only of the spirit but of the strict letter of those treaties, and that the main reasons relied upon by Lord Aberdeen, in his letter to the Duke of Sotomayor, have no imaginable application or relation to the point in dispute.

We sincerely regret the course pursued by Lord Aberdeen, not only on account of the injurious effect it is likely to produce on our character for good faith with foreign countries, but also on account of the prejudice it must excite against our influence in extending our views of a wise commercial international policy, and on account of the direct practical effects which, it is to be feared, it will produce upon our own interests.

If there is one reason more than another to which we can justly attribute the superior influence of the English name abroad, it is the uniform regard which the British Government and the British nation have cheerfully paid to all engagements, of whatever kind, with foreign states, however much their observance might appear to be at variance with our own immediate interests and views. Prevarication and subtlety have hitherto been strangers to the settlement of questions of right between us and other countries; and, however we may have been disunited on questions of domestic policy, there has never hitherto been any division of opinion as to the policy of fulfilling every public obligation towards other countries, in the most ample, liberal, and even generous spirit, even when there may have existed the greatest difference of opinion as to the policy of contracting such engagements. And we have reaped an ample reward for the policy we have thus pursued, not only in the superior credit which we command over the whole world, but also in the great moral and political power with which our own example and reputation have invested us to enforce a fulfilment of the obligations of other states towards us. No disinterested man can examine into the question of these treaties with Spain, which are now exciting so deep an interest, and peruse the letter of Lord Aberdeen, without feeling that, had any other state addressed such a letter to us under such circumstances, we should have treated it as a shallow and flagrant attempt to avoid the fulfilment of the most indisputable obligation. The indignation of English honesty and candour has often been warmly exhibited against other countries with much less cause.

But the strained and untenable construction which Lord Aberdeen seeks to put upon these treaties, is altogether at variance with the whole policy which we have been attempting for years back to recommend to all foreign states. At first sight it is, therefore, difficult to conceive the motive which could have induced the Minister to place the country in so disgraceful a position. For the last twenty years we have been using the whole of our influence with other states to induce them to contract treaties with us, for the express object of accomplishing that which these existing treaties with Spain so obviously and unquestionably do; and we have already succeeded in making such treaties with no fewer than sixteen different countries during that short period. But when Spain comes to us, and refers us to treaties already existing, the advantages of which have been mutually enjoyed for so long a period, enjoyed, too, not only by the parent countries, but also and especially by the British colonies, we show a most unworthy disregard of ordinary reasoning and the plain meaning of our own language, in order to attempt an escape from consequences and effects which we have been assiduously recommending to others for so long a time. We perseveringly court, as a national policy, the contraction of such mutual obligations between other countries and ourselves; we perversely, and we fear we must say dishonestly, repudiate them, when we find them already existing. Unhappily, of late, the integrity and sincerity of our motives, in the alteration of our sugar duties, have been exposed to more than suspicion, and it cannot be denied that the course now pursued with regard to those treaties tends too much to strengthen that suspicion.

But it is impossible to conceive that the Spanish government will rest satisfied with the inconclusive reasoning of Lord Aberdeen's letter in reply to its just demands. Should we persevere in our denial of the Spanish claims, the best result that we can hope for is, that the dispute will be referred to arbitration, and, if so, there can be little doubt that an interpretation would be put upon the treaties in question similar to that which the Spanish government lays claim to; and that we should be obliged reluctantly to yield to the decision of a third party what we deny to an obvious and plain reading of our own obligations. But neither individuals nor governments can refuse a willing and graceful acquiescence with the rightful demands of others, and at length be obliged to yield by compulsion, without material injury to their honour, character, and influence.

But, should either party refuse to arbitrate this dispute, Spain has within her reach an easy and natural punishment for our delinquency. If we deny the Spanish colonies the right of sending their produce to this country on the same terms as the most favoured nation enjoys, on the ground that existing treaties do not extend to the respective colonies, it is too plain that neither can we ask Spain to admit our manufactures in her colonies, the produce of which we thus proscribe, on the same terms as they receive the manufactures of other countries. Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, and the United States, not only admit the sugars of Cuba and Porto Rico on terms equally favourable with those of any other country whatever, but all, except France, do so at duties much below those at which Spain claims their introduction into this market. These countries are all at this moment contending with us for superiority in the neutral markets of the world, and a comparatively small advantage given to their goods in the Spanish colonies would effectually deprive us of that considerable branch of our export trade.

But, then, we naturally ask for what are all these hazards of character, influence, and material interests to be encountered? For whose benefit are we to run this risk? What party or interest in the state or in the country is to be benefited by the refusal of the just claims of Spain? It would be bad enough were all this straining and special pleading used to avoid some great national disaster, to escape from some vicious, worn-out, and repudiated policy, or to retain advantages to some great and influential interests in the country. But, when we find that it is rather in avoidance of our most cherished modern practice of commercial legislation, and that there is no interest in the country with respect to which it can be pretended to be beneficial, we are constrained, however reluctantly, to believe that English Ministers are content to expose the country to all these hazards and

dangers, and to the contempt of foreign countries, for no other or greater object than indirectly vindicating the immediate principle on which they succeeded to office, and of preserving, in one particular article, a distinction between the produce of free labour and slave labour, while they have themselves, in numberless cases, repudiated and disregarded the distinction in all other articles.

We say we are constrained to this conclusion, because no other possible motive can be discovered for the rejection of what would otherwise be a proposition from Spain in the strictest accordance with our general policy. There is no pretence whatever for saying that protection to our own colonies weighs with the Ministers in this decision, for it is impossible that our planters could be in any way injured by the admission of Cuba sugar on the same terms as we admit the growth of Java, Manilla, the United States, and Venezuela. At this moment, were the demands of Spain complied with, the sugar of those colonies could not pay the lowest foreign rate of duty. Nor do the colonies themselves regard their exclusion as of any advantage to them. A recent number of the *Jamaica Morning Journal* puts this question on its proper footing. It says :—

"A law is passed, which, although it affects to confine the competition to the produce of free labour, merely alters the destination of slave-grown sugar in some cases, and in others brings it into immediate competition with the free-grown sugar from the colonies. After the admission of American slave-grown sugar into the home market, we can perceive no valid reason why that of Spain or the Brazils should be excluded. Indeed, it is manifest that having thrown principle overboard, the Government only exclude these sugars for the purpose of securing all the advantages they can from those countries in a commercial point of view. It is not from any desire to serve the colonies that Brazilian sugar is not *now* admitted in the same manner, and on the like terms as the sugar of Louisiana."

Thus is it that we are obliged to regard this, not as a question between England and Spain, in which either the general policy or interests of the country are to be considered, but which is to be decided only in reference to the claims which particular men have to occupy the government of the country. We can regard the question in no other light than one personal to the Ministers themselves. But is the country to know no end to sacrifices for this one object? There are many, nay, we believe the majority of this country, who would gladly submit to great sacrifices for the purpose of abetting the slave trade; but where are those now to be found who any longer believe that that desirable object is to be obtained by a policy which excludes us from any influence whatever, where we require most to use it for that end, and makes open enemies of those whose policy we would wish to direct? What has been the result of this policy exercised towards Brazil?

The whole of the influence which we formerly enjoyed with that state has been, by our own acts, changed into a determined and deliberate hostility against us and our trade, and has ended in an entire cessation of that co-operation which formerly subsisted between the two governments for the suppression of the slave-trade. The proscription of their produce in this country has been answered by the withdrawal of all those special rights, political and commercial, which British subjects have so long enjoyed in Brazil—a discriminating duty to exclude their sugar from this country has been answered by the imposition of a higher duty on British cotton goods, which will as effectually prevent Brazilians' being clothed in Manchester manufactures, as we preclude our countrymen the use of Brazilian sugar. Is it by such a war of material interests that we expect to obtain a moral influence over other countries? From what has already occurred in Brazil, we should know what to expect in Cuba, as the least consequence of a perseverance in the Government policy, and a refusal to give a full and fair effect to our treaties with Spain.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONSCIENCES.

There is a sort of regard due to a man who, like Dr Paley, boldly avows that he cannot afford to keep a conscience, and justifies himself, in that intelligible if not respectable, way for failing systematically throughout life to act upon any idea of duty whatever. The feeling of regard cannot be pitched very high, but such persons are, at least, no hypocrites, and people, therefore, are on their guard and prepared how best to deal and reason with them. But it must be very difficult, if not impossible, to entertain any feelings except the very opposite and antipodes of respect for those who only own what we venture to designate "Geographical Consciences"—that is consciences that do not rest upon any convictions that can be shaken by argument, or any principles which can be sympathised with while assent to them may be refused, but upon whether an individual is in one degree of latitude or another—whether, for instance, one is going to legislate for Ireland or for Scotland.

These ideas occurred to us after noticing a seemingly official announcement in Wednesday's *Morning Herald*, that Ministers meant to oppose the farther progress of Mr Rutherford's bill for abolishing the religious (it should be called *anti*-religious) test system in the Scottish universities. Notwithstanding the rumours that had got abroad for some time previously, of the intention of Ministers to oppose the farther progress of the measure, we could not prevail upon ourselves to believe in the truth of them. It was impossible not to recollect that Sir James Graham, in assenting to the introduction and first reading of the bill, did so in terms which showed that he, at least, was perfectly ashamed of the usual defences set up for continuing the intolerant system by which the university education of a nation is attempted to be retained in the hands of a sect which has ceased to number among its adherents a half of the people. The contrast, too, between this remnant of overreaching intolerance and the so-called "Godless," but, compared with it, certainly just and generous scheme of education, which the Ministry was and is pressing, and almost *imposing*, on Ireland, was so striking, that it was no wonder that they felt ashamed of seeming at one and the same time to defend both.

The *Times*, indeed, suggests that the ministerial assent was given to the first reading of Mr Rutherford's bill, with no view to permitting it to be ever read a second time, but only to serve as a temporary aid to them in defending their Irish scheme. It really seems as if such had been the case; but we incline to the opinion that they had an intention at the time of allowing the measure to pass, and it has only been at the unscrupulous solicitation of the dominant ecclesiastical party in Scotland, that they have given up their own better judgment in deference to party ties and claims. They affect to say, that to throw open the colleges at present would be to give a victory to the Free Church party, themselves up till now an intolerant set, which may be true; but it forms an odd apology for the continuance of injustice, that some of the parties affected by it are capable of doing the same thing if they had the power.

Sir James Graham and the *Morning Herald* say that these tests do not exclude Episcopalians from the University chairs. No doubt, if Episcopalians can reconcile it to their feelings to subscribe to a body of Calvanistic divinity, the imposition of the tests will not exclude them, but in that case, what is the use of them? Is it not their direct tendency to make one set of men profess what they do not believe, and to make another and higher order, who will not become hypocrites for any consideration, martyrs to their own honorable feelings? They can have no other. "With all the experience," as the *Morning Chronicle* says, "the country has had of the slippery character of Ministers, it could not have anticipated any thing so conspicuously disgraceful as their conduct in reference to the Scotch universities. It is not the first, but it is certainly the most clumsy piece of shuffling of which they have been guilty. Men may dispute about their conduct in other respects, and may differ in opinion as to the merits of the particular measure on which the ordinary supporters of Ministers, through sheer disgust, left them to sustain what was equivalent to a defeat on Wednesday night, but no human being can regard their proceedings on that occasion with any thing like respect. . . . . The argument that the legislature is bound to the tests for ever, by contract, is not worth refutation. The provisions of the Act of Union have been altered again and again. The only question is, do the interests of Scotland require farther alteration? Upon this point what has been alleged? Little by Sir James Graham—less by Sir Robert Peel, who, indeed, only spoke against time, to avert a hostile division, and showed how very poor a figure even an accomplished debater could make in performing that operation. The Lord Advocate alone offered something like a plausible argument. The chairs of logic and moral philosophy, he tells us, require to be guarded by tests, as well as the chairs of theology, because the moral sciences are connected with religion. But whose reasoning is this? Is it an original thought of the Lord Advocate, or has he borrowed it from the memorial of the Roman Catholic bishops? Can Sir James Graham tell us what has become of the arguments with which he replied to that memorial? Which party is he humbugging—the Roman Catholics of Ireland or the Free Church of Scotland? With whom is he dealing honestly—if there be any so favoured?

"We can hardly think that the palpable imposture will go down in England, Scotland, or Ireland. A ministry regulating the highest interests of man, without any principle human or divine to guide them, bringing to the duties of government the morality of horse-jockies, is a spectacle too humiliating to be long endured. Observe, too, how this policy of crookedness and cunning tends to defeat itself? How will the speeches addressed to Scotland tell in Ireland? How far will they go to neutralise the agitation already commenced against the new colleges? They will be welcome to Mr O'Connell and Dr M'Hale as confirmatory of all the suspicions which these institutions have excited. The faith of Presbyterian Scotland requires to be guarded by tests, but the faith of Roman Catholic Ireland is to have no such protection. The teaching even of literature and science in Scotland is to be under the control of the Church, but the Church of the Irish people is to have no such security. The voice of the General Assembly is decisive with Parliament, but the unanimous memorial of the Roman Catholic prelates is utterly rejected. Those prelates must be the most forbearing churchmen that have appeared since the days of the Apostles, if they submit quietly to a difference of treatment so suspicious and, it must be added, so insulting. We firmly believe that the debate of Wednesday night has sealed the fate of the Irish colleges. Lecture-rooms may be built and professors paid, but the whole scheme will be denounced, and effectually denounced, as a contrivance for destroying the faith of the Irish people. The speeches of Ministers upon the Scottish tests will prove deadly weapons against their authors in the hands of Irish agitators.

"The majority of Wednesday night, however, was of such a

character, that the continuance of tests in Scotland cannot be looked upon as probable. If Ministers do not anticipate him, Mr Rutherford must succeed next session. The sense of the House of Commons is, beyond a doubt, in his favour, and amongst those who read the reports of the debate there will not be much difference of opinion. The speech of Mr Macaulay was as usual a masterly combination of logic and eloquence. Lord John Russell's, short as it was, was one of the happiest and most triumphant which, even he, has made: coming after the feeble and lumbering effort into which Sir Robert Peel was betrayed, the reply of the opposition leader told like a broadside of which every ball struck the mark. It left nothing to be desired. With pregnant brevity it summed up the results of the debate and characterised the position of the Government. Its tone of contemptuous indignation was the natural expression of a mind to which political power is infinitely less dear than political honour. We are much mistaken if it does not find an echo throughout the country.

"It may afford some assistance to public opinion to have placed on record a list of those consistent politicians who voted *against* college tests in Ireland and in favour of them in Scotland. Those marked (*a*) are officials, of whom it will be seen that not less than 28 are included in the ministerial majority!

A'Court	Gaskell *a*	Lincoln *a*
Colonel Baillie	Gordon *a*	Lockhart
W. B. Baring *a*	Goulburn *a*	M'Neill *a*
Blackburne	Graham *a*	Meynell *a*
Bowles *a*	Lord Grimston	Neville
Lord E. Bruce *a*	Halford	Nicholl *a*
Sir C. Burrell	Hamilton (Newport)	Packe
Cardwell *a*	Hamilton (Tyrone)	Sir R. Peel *a*
Clerk *a*	Herbert *a*	Sir H. Seymour *a*
Cockburn *a*	Holmes *a*	Cusack Smith *a*
Corry *a*	Sir J. Hope	Lord G. Somerset *a*
E. Beckett Denison	Hope (Linlithgow) *a*	Sutton *a*
Lord Emlyn	Hope (Southampton) *a*	E. Tennent *a*
Fitzroy *a*	Bulkeley Hughes	Lord C. Wellesley *a*
Sir C. Flower	Jermyn *a*	J. S. Wortley (Yorkshire)"
Fremantle *a*		

ONE RULE FOR THE RICH, ANOTHER FOR THE POOR.

We often hear of "one law for the rich and another for the poor," and too often see practical illustrations of such a distinction in the administration of justice. But we fear this invidious distinction as to rank is not confined to magistrates or justices of peace, but seriously infects the whole character of the English nation. We will not say that such invidious distinctions arise from any disposition to pander either to wealth or station, and is still more distinct from any slavish feeling of inferiors towards superiors. It probably rather arises from that innate aristocratic feeling so obvious in all classes of our countrymen, and which shows itself rather in a disregard towards inferiors than any special regard for superiors, who, however, never fail to obtain all the advantages that convention or fashion in public opinion or morals can afford them.

"One law for the rich and another for the poor"—one feeling for the rich and another for the poor—two distinct modes of estimating motives and actions—are too obvious throughout society. We have been much struck by the following little paragraph from the *Globe*:—

Suicide at Leamington.—A coroner's inquest was held at Leamington on Tuesday last, on the body of John Thompson, a wood turner, aged 34, who destroyed himself on the previous Saturday. It appeared from the evidence adduced that the deceased had been in ill health for some time past, and confined to his bed for nearly twelve months. A hairdresser's apprentice used to attend occasionally to shave him, and whilst that operation was being performed on the day mentioned, Thompson asked to see the razor, in order to identify the maker's name; when on obtaining possession of it he very deliberately inflicted a deep gash across his throat, and expired from the effects of the wound on the following evening, the best surgical aid having been unavailing. The jury returned a verdict of *Felo de se*, —no testimony being afforded as to the state of the man's mind at the time, or during any period of his illness.

A poor man, a wood-cutter, *who had been long in ill-health, and confined to bed for twelve months!!* under a worn-out and shattered constitution, debilitated by such an illness as the above simple statement implies, "*confined to bed for twelve months,*" inflicts self-destruction upon himself, and a jury must needs further harrow the feelings of a poor man's poor relatives by the further infliction of recording the degrading and now extremely rare verdict of "*Felo de se.*"

Many indeed doubt, and we are much disposed to be among the number, whether such a verdict be true in any case, and whether the very act of self-destruction be not of itself the strongest evidence which could be furnished of insanity at the moment. But it is difficult to conceive of what sort of men a jury could be composed who could return such a verdict in a case where a man's nervous, mental, and physical strength must have been worn out and debilitated by a close confinement from illness for twelve months!!!

Had it been the case of some young vigorous lordling, who had gambled away his means at Epsom or Ascot, and had taken refuge from his wounded pride by suicide, can there be any doubt that the same jury would have discovered sufficient ground, however slight, for a verdict of "temporary insanity?"

INCREASE OF IMPORT DUTIES IN INDIA.

It will be remembered that, some months ago, a considerable sensation existed in consequence of the proposal of the Indian Government to increase the import duties on British manufactures. It was not to be wondered at that a policy in such direct variance with, and so contradictory to, that which we have of late been following with regard to all our commercial legislation, took the houses engaged in the Indian trade greatly by surprise. It appeared an extraordinary comment upon all our efforts with foreign states to obtain a reduction of the duties chargeable on our manufactures, that we ourselves should be found increasing such duties, and imposing new ones, in our chief foreign possession and largest market.

It appeared a singular comment upon the reductions of the tariff of the present year, for, while we were professing to abandon the duty on cotton wool, and drugs and dyes of all kinds, for the purpose of leaving our manufactures unfettered and untramelled by import duties, we were directly, of our own accord, loading the manufactured article with what was exactly equivalent to an export duty—an increased duty into the place of their consumption; for, in reality, what difference would it make whether a duty were charged in London or in the Clyde on manufactures exported thence to Bengal, or whether that duty were imposed upon the goods before entering the Indian market. In name only would there be any difference—in reality and in effect none.

A strong opposition immediately manifested itself to the increased impositions in question, as soon as they became known here, and that opposition was only allayed by an understanding which became general, and which, it was said, emanated from the assurances of the home government that the step would not be persevered in. Our advices from India, however, generally inform us, that the proposed increase of duties *will* be passed, and that the Government of India have replied to the representations and remonstrances of the resident merchants that it is a question over which it has no control, the proposal and the necessary instructions having emanated from the home government.

On the subject of Indian revenue, we extract the following very interesting remarks from the able annual circular of Messrs J. Mackey & Co. of Calcutta, which accompanies a very elaborate and complete statistical account of the trade of Calcutta, for many years past, to which we shall have occasion again to refer:—

"Previous to those years part of the revenue was derived by the honourable company from certain taxes called the 'Town and Transit' Duties, the mode of levying which was a constant source of complaint and ill feeling. On all the great lines of rivers and roads, guard-houses were erected, at which the owners of goods in transit were compelled to stop in order to have, countersigned by the Darogah, certain passes which they were obliged to obtain previous to leaving their villages or stations. These passes specified the quantities and descriptions of the articles going forward, and any real or presumed difference caused the goods to be stopped, landed, and examined. Vexatious delays ensued, and whilst the honest man refused to bribe the Darogah to countersign his rowannah, one less scrupulous, by paying a sufficient bribe, could always proceed with his goods, however they might differ from what they were stated to be. This wretched system, almost the last remnant of former native rule, worked its own cure. The net revenues derivable from these duties, which in 1829-30 were 2,272,000 Co.'s Rs. had fallen to 1,840,000 Co.'s Rs. in 1834-35, and Government at length became alive to the injury they were inflicting on the commerce of the country. The first step was taken in 1834 by the Honourable Mr Ross, Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western provinces, who boldly abolished the obnoxious Transit Duties in the Agra Presidency—their abolition followed in Bengal, and the Town Duties levied in Calcutta soon after shared the same fate. A revision of the tariff became necessary, and the present moderate scale was instituted, the working of which has been so far most satisfactory, and its results most encouraging. In 1835-36 the net revenue derived from the Town and Transit Duties was 2,803,740 Co.'s Rs. being the largest amount ever before collected from such sources. The net amount derivable from customs *alone in Calcutta*, in 1844-45, may be estimated at Co.'s Rs. 5,843,700 or a total increase 1844-45 over 1834-35 of 217 per cent in 10 years; whilst the expense of collection, which was Co.'s Rs. 965,049 in 1835-36, had been reduced to 676,631 in 1841-42—(the last year to which the returns of the late Finance Commission were made up), or an actual annual gain to Government of, say, 3 lakhs of rupees. Estimating, then, the net revenue derivable from the customs at the same rate of increase, 217 per cent, for the ensuing 10 years, we find that, in 1854-55, the probable amount will be 18,524,529 Co.'s Rs., or upwards of one million and three quarters sterling. But if we progress as we are doing, it is not unlikely that the estimate will be too low, so much is the country improving under the greater facility of communication going on throughout British India. Looking at the favourable circumstances which present themselves, as regards the opening of our rivers by steam navigation, and the constant communication with Great Britain, we think an estimate may safely be made of a clear customs revenue in 1855 of 2 millions and a quarter sterling. Strange as it would appear, the honourable court, not content with such evidences of the utility of their former measures, hope, by *doubling* the duties, to derive a larger amount of revenue more quickly. The abolition of the Transit duties in Madras is said to be the cause for the new imposition. We need not show here the short-sightedness of the project, and in predicting the unfavourable effect in a financial point of view of the Draft Act, if really carried out, we consider that it will also prove most disastrous to the interests of the country at large. We trust, however, that the feeling evinced here will have caused its consideration and withdrawal."

It is more a matter of surprise that the home government should venture on such a policy in India, for an increase of revenue, when we consider how great a failure we experienced here by a similar attempt in 1840, and how clearly and distinctly Sir Robert Peel laid down the principle of that failure in his speech on the introduction of the budget of 1842. The great probability is, that if the attempt be persevered in, the anticipated result will not be realised as regards revenue, while the commerce of the country will be materially injured.

The session is now far gone, but not a day should be lost in bringing the whole commercial influence to bear upon the Go-

vernment, to obtain some clear and distinct understanding on this important question before Parliament is prorogued. It is for such general duties that chambers of commerce are established, and a more fitting occasion cannot arise for the immediate and strenuous exercise of their duties to the general commercial interest of this country.

Let the Government be referred to the enlightened policy of China, and to the extraordinary effects of that policy already experienced in the trade between the two countries.

EXHIBITION OF THE PRODUCTS OF BRITISH INDUSTRY.

THERE can be no doubt that, in countries in which manufactures have existed only in an infant state, the greatest benefits have been derived from the emulation which annual exhibitions and prizes have produced. In Scotland, it has been for many years the practice of the Highland Society to invite such an exhibition, and to award prizes for the most perfect samples of various articles of manufacture, and this practice has unquestionably led to a more rapid improvement than would otherwise have taken place. Not that the amount of the prize was of itself any material inducement, but that the eclat of success enjoyed by the successful candidates accomplished for them a reputation among the dealers in their individual articles infinitely more valuable than the prize itself. It was one mode by which a young and enterprising establishment could obtain or improve a connexion.

It may be readily admitted, that in an old and far advanced manufacturing country like England, the best stimulant to improvement is the daily competition which every individual experiences in his own trade, and among his own customers. This is not only the most healthful, but it is also the most steady and uniform stimulant, and one in which every kind of excellence, whether of economy, taste, quality, or durability, are all happily united, under the influence of the combined interests of buyer and seller. Nevertheless there are many advantages which we would contemplate from a well organised national exhibition, if supported with spirit, of the various results of our national industry and ingenuity. In proportion to the eclat attendant on such an exhibition, a spirit of emulation would be induced, and many improvements or inventions might be promoted under such an incentive, which could not fail to be incorporated beneficially with our daily steady industry. Such an occasion occurring annually would also be beneficial in bringing together, in a common cause, the leading men of talent and enterprise in all the various branches of our industrial and ingenious occupations, and would afford an excellent opportunity, as well as inducement for the display of young talent and genius.

We have been led to these remarks by finding the following circular lying upon our table:—

"PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF THE PRODUCTS OF BRITISH INDUSTRY.

"*Office, Society of Arts, Adephi.*

"The exhibitions of national industry, which attract so much attention on the Continent, have suggested to the members of the Society of Arts, and to some distinguished manufacturers, the possibility of establishing something of the same kind in the British Empire. They have thought that a country which is eminent in all, and unrivalled in many, of the industrial arts, would be able to concentrate such a display of intellect, energy, and resources, as probably has never yet been witnessed. Besides the delight and instruction which would certainly be afforded, it may fairly be expected that a periodical competition of this nature will exert some beneficial effect on the progress of the arts; not only by exciting honourable rivalry in the producers, but by enabling the consumers better to appreciate real excellence.

"The present moment seems particularly auspicious for making such an attempt. The triumphant success of two especially British products, the railway and the locomotive, has so united the remotest parts of these islands, that the exhibition, though taking place in the Metropolis, would be rendered available to all persons, in all places; and would therefore be divested of much of that exclusiveness which might otherwise be objected to such a scheme.

"Without entering into details it may be stated, that the plan embraces the exhibition not merely of *products*, but of *instruments* of production in actual work—the facility, rapidity, precision, and economy of the act of fabrication being often much more wonderful than the fabric itself.

"In carrying out these ideas it is intended entirely to exclude all private, personal, and political objects. It is hoped that the plan may be preserved so free from objection on these points, as to command the approbation of all ranks, and justify its promoters in anticipating the highest patronage."

THE HIGH TARIFF OF MEXICO.

WE have never been backward to give full credit to the Government for every act that tended to liberalise our commercial laws, and to extend the only true source of greater comfort for the masses of our laborious and industrious population—increased employment. But in no part of their policy has the present Government exhibited a greater want of uniformity and consistency of action than in that which is likely to affect our foreign commerce. We have often dwelt upon this unwise, we may say, cruel, policy pursued towards Brazil, and we fear it will often again be our duty to return to this subject. We have heard much of late of the interest which this Government has been using with that of Mexico in relation to the independence of Texas, and of the substantial inducements by which our influence has been recommended to the Mexican Government for concessions, which, however good in themselves, it is somewhat difficult to see how they can, except in a most remote manner, benefit those whose interests at home it is the peculiar duty of a government to guard. We are perfectly alive to the numerous considerations which would fairly induce our Government to use all its influence to prevent the annexation of Texas to the United States on grounds independent of commercial considerations; nor do we object to all fair means being used to accomplish that object through our increased influence with Mexico. But while we see these efforts being used, and concessions made to a country so hostile to our commerce, we cannot but contrast with this policy the acts of our government towards Brazil, which, until our late treaty was suffered to expire by our own acts, treated our commerce more liberally than, perhaps, any other important foreign country whatever.

By that treaty the duty, including all extra charges on the goods named in the following letter, was about 20 per cent instead of 200 per cent; and the amount of our exports to Brazil on an average of years amounted to about 2,000,000*l* yearly, while the value of those to Mexico amounts to about 374,000*l* yearly. Towards the former we have pursued the most invidious policy, and sacrificed all just claim to the continuance of such positive and secure advantages; and now we find all our influence exercised with another government (which discourages our commerce in so marked a way), in order to obtain some very remote and at best problematical benefit, political or commercial.

"SIR,—I beg to call your attention, and that of the public, to the Mexican tariff of duties, but more particularly as it affects our woollen manufactures. The duty on broad cloths is charged upon the *square vara*, equal to nearly 33 English inches, and for which measurement it is 80 cents, with 20 per cent added, or 96 cents. The dollar of exchange of 100 cents is worth about 3s 6¼d, consequently, 96 cents will amount to near 3s 5d; and at this rate the duty will amount to about 6s per yard of 54 inches wide, which is the usual average width of broad cloths. There is also charged

An additional duty of	4	per cent	upon the 6s
A railway duty of	8	—	—
A state duty of	20	—	—
A consumo duty of	20	—	—
A consulado duty of	2	—	—
	54	per cent, or	3s 3d

Making the total amount of duties 9s 3d per yard for all qualities of cloth!! Thus, upon a cloth costing 4s 6d per yard the duty is 200 per cent, and upon one costing 9s per yard the duty is 100 per cent.

"This, of course, is exclusive of all other incidental charges, which are very heavy. This statement will give a general idea of the enormity of the tariff alluded to; and as it may appear incredible to some, if not supported by actual data, I will proceed to give you the result of an actual sale lately made in the city of Mexico, the original vouchers of which shall, if needful, be sent you for inspection. The goods sold consisted of—

308 yards broad cloth, 50 inches wide, at 3¾ dollars *per vara*, or nearly 14s 6d sterling per yard, amounting to £221 1 5

CHARGES.

Duties on the scale previously explained	£130 14 6	
Other incidental charges in Mexico, of transit from coast, commission, guarantee, &c.	47 16 3	
		178 10 9
Leaving as net proceeds.....		£42 10 8

Subject to a further reduction for 18 months' interest on cost.

"The prime cost of the goods in England was about 4s 2d per yard. Gross amount, 62*l* 4s 6d. And although sold to the *wholesale dealer* in Mexico at 14s 6d per yard, the duties and charges are so heavy as to leave only about 2s 9d per yard to the English manufacturer, besides the loss of interest and profit. The United States tariff is an approach to free trade compared with this; and, in a commercial point of view, it might be better for England, if not only Texas, but the whole of Mexico were added to the Union. I understand a portion of the Mexican duties is set apart for the payment of the dividends to bondholders in this country, and that official influence has been exerted to accomplish such an arrangement. May we not infer that the effect of this is to encourage the Mexicans to increase the duties as they have done? Official influence here is almost *as patriotic* as in the case of the New Zealand Company.—I am, sir, yours respectfully,

YORK."

There is no doubt whatever, that, rightly understood, these duties have a much more injurious effect upon the consumer in Mexico than upon the exporter here; still they unquestionably operate as a great disadvantage to the latter, by entirely destroying, or at least materially curtailing, the profitable exchanges which might otherwise have taken place between the two countries.

NEW TREATY WITH SICILY.

A NEW treaty has been concluded with Sicily, and presented this week to the Houses of Parliament. The treaty contains a clause giving to the subjects and produce of each country rights and privileges the same as enjoyed by the most favoured nations, and provides generally for a reciprocity of commerce. The chief clauses referring to commercial relations are contained in articles 6, 7, 8, 9, and 12, which, from their importance, we give at length:—

"VI. There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Kingdom of the two Sicilies. No duty of customs or other impost shall be charged upon any goods the produce or manufacture of one country, upon importation by sea or by land from such country into the other, other or higher than the duty or impost charged upon goods of the same kind, the produce or manufacture of, or imported from, any other country; and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of the two Sicilies, do hereby engage that the subjects or citizens of any other state shall not enjoy any favour, privilege, or immunity whatever in matters of commerce and navigation, which shall not also and at the same time be extended to the subjects of the other high contracting party; gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other state shall have been gratuitous, and in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

"VII. All articles of the produce or manufacture of either country, and of their respective dominions, which can legally be imported into either country from the other, in ships of that other country, shall, when so imported, be subject to the same duties and enjoy the same privileges, whether imported in ships of the one country or in ships of the other; and in like manner all goods which can legally be exported or re-exported from either country to the other, in ships of that other country, shall, when so exported or re-exported, be subject to the same duties, and be entitled to the same privileges, drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, whether exported in ships of the one country or in ships of the other.

"VIII. No duties of tonnage, harbour, lighthouses, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, shall be imposed in either country upon the vessels of the other, in respect of voyages between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any of the British possessions in Europe, and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, if laden, or in respect of any voyage if in ballast, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases on national vessels.

"IX. In all cases in which, in either kingdom, the duty to be levied upon any goods imported from the other kingdom shall be not a fixed rate but a proportion of the value of the goods, such *ad valorem* duty shall be ascertained and secured in the following manner, that is to say:—the importer shall on making his entry for the payment of duty at the custom-house, sign a declaration stating the value of the goods at such amount as he shall deem proper; and in case the officer or officers of the customs shall be of opinion that such valuation is insufficient, he or they shall be at liberty to take the goods, on paying to the importer the value thereof according to the declaration of the importer, together with an addition of ten per cent; and the custom-house officer shall at the same time return to the importer any duty which the importer may have paid upon such goods."

"XII. Her Britannic Majesty declares that the commerce of Sicilian subjects within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is not restrained, interrupted, or in any manner affected by the operation of any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatsoever; but that the subjects of his Sicilian Majesty within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have unrestrained permission to buy from and sell to whomsoever they please, and in any form and manner which may be agreed upon between the purchaser and seller, and without being obliged to give any preference or favour in consequence of any such monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase; and her Britannic Majesty engages that no change shall in this respect be made in regard to the trade of the subjects of his Sicilian Majesty. His Sicilian Majesty engages on his part, that a like liberty in respect to purchases or sales, shall be enjoyed by her Britannic Majesty's subjects trading to or residing in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies: the royal Sicilian monopolies of tobacco, salt, playing cards, gunpowder, and nitre, being excepted.

By Article 14, Great Britain gives up the privilege of the reduction of ten per cent secured by the treaty of 1816; but Sicily, on the other hand, engages that as long as this treaty shall last the subjects of Great Britain shall continue to enjoy a reduction of ten per cent on all duties chargeable on their merchandise and produce imported into Sicily, and that these duties shall not be higher than are paid by the most favoured nation; and the King of Sicily reserves the right to grant a similar reduction of ten per cent to his own subjects and to other countries.

Article 12 is evidently intended to provide against any future re-imposition of the sulphur monopoly. Article 15 stipulates that the Ionian Islands shall enjoy all the privileges in their navigation and commerce as are given to Great Britain, as soon as the government of the Ionian Islands grant similar rights and privileges to the subjects and vessels of Sicily. And, in order to prevent abuses, it is agreed that every Ionian vessel shall be furnished with a patent signed by the Lord High Commissioner. By article 16, the commerce and navigation of Gibraltar and Malta are to enjoy the same privileges. And by article 18, it is agreed that the treaty shall last for ten years, "and further until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to put an end to the same."

"ECONOMICAL SITUATION OF GREAT BRITAIN."

The *Journal des Economistes*, Paris.

We have lately been favoured with a copy of a Paris monthly periodical, having a similar name and object with ourselves, viz. *Journal des Economistes*, containing able articles upon various matters, both local and general, connected with commercial freedom. The title of the first paper in the magazine is a treatise on the present economical situation of Great Britain, and is from the pen of M. F. Bastiat. The paper, we are told, is part of a French work now in the Paris press, entitled "Cobden et la Ligue;" and from the specimen of it given in the *Journal des Economistes*, it cannot fail to prove useful in promoting the principles of free trade across the channel. As the opinions of a talented Frenchman, upon subjects which absorb so much of our attention, may not be unacceptable to our readers, we have translated a few of the more prominent passages. The writers of the Sismondi school are thus handled:—

"It has often been said, and as often repeated, that the economist school, which leaves to their natural gravitation the interests of the various classes of society, had its birth in England, and people have hastened to conclude, with surprising thoughtlessness, that the frightful contrast of opulence and misery which characterises Great Britain, was the result of the doctrines proclaimed with so much authority by Adam Smith, and explained with so much method by J. B. Say. Those persons seem to believe that liberty reigns with sovereign power on the other side of the channel [Great Britain], and that she presides over the unequal manner with which wealth is there distributed.

"In speaking of Sismondi, M. Mignet says, 'He had assisted in the great economical revolution achieved in our day; he had followed and admired the brilliant effects of the doctrines which had enfranchised labour, overthrown the barriers that corporations, freemen, petty custom-houses of the interior, and multiplied monopolies, opposed to its products and exchanges, and which had provoked abundant production, &c. But very soon he had penetrated farther, and spectacles less fitted to make him proud of the progress of mankind, and to encourage him upon their good fortune, showed themselves to him even in the country where the new theories were the most actively and most completely developed—*in England, where they reigned uncontroled.* What did he see there? All the grandeur, but also all the excess of unlimited production—each glutted market reducing entire populations to die of famine—the derangements caused by competition, *that state of nature of the various interests*, often more murderous than the ravages of war;—there man was seen to be but a spring to a machine more intelligent than himself, crowded into unhealthy places where life reached only the half of its duration, where the ties of family were broken, and all ideas of morality lost;—in a word, there were to be seen the extreme of misery and a frightful degradation, sadly counterbalancing and silently threatening the prosperity of a great people. Surprised and troubled, he [Sismondi] asked himself whether a science which sacrificed the happiness of man to the production of riches was a true science. From this moment Sismondi maintained that political economy ought to have much less for its end the abstract production of wealth than its equitable distribution.'

"Let us say in passing," says the writer in the *Journal des Economistes*, "that political economy aims no more at the production, (still less the abstract production) than at the distribution of riches—it is labour, it is exchange which these things have for object. Political economy is not an art, but a science. It imposes nothing, it counsels nothing, and consequently it sacrifices nothing. It describes how wealth is produced and distributed, the same as physiology describes the play of our organs; and it is as unjust to impute to the one the evils of society as it would be to attribute to the other the maladies which afflict the human body."

After showing how the aristocracy of Britain have taken care of themselves by such enactments as the corn laws, and of their younger members, whom the law of primogeniture leaves unprovided, by appointing them to fill the innumerable situations to which our forty-five colonies, and our army and navy, give rise, not one of these colonies paying its own expenses, M. Bastiat proceeds:—

"We must render justice to the English oligarchy—it has displayed, in its double policy of spoliation at home and abroad, a marvellous ability. Two words, which imply two prejudices, have sufficed to rally around it even the classes who bear the load—it has given to monopoly the name of *protection*, and to the colonies that of *openings (debouches) for our manufactures.* Thus the existence of the British oligarchy, or at least its legislative preponderance, is not only a wound to England, it is even a permanent danger to Europe! And, if this is so, how is it that France takes no notice of that gigantic struggle going on under its eyes between the spirit of civilization and the spirit of feudalism? Why is it ignorant even of the names of those men worthy of all the benedictions of humanity—the Cobdens, the Brights, the Moores, the Villierses, the Thompsons, the Foxes, and a thousand others who have dared to engage in the combat—who sustain it with a talent, a courage, a devotion, and an energy not to be exceeded? It is purely a question of commercial freedom, says one. And does he not see that liberty of commerce would wrest from the oligarchy all the resources of home spoliation (the monopolies), and the resources of spoliation external (the colonies), since monopolies and colonies are so incompatible with freedom of exchanges, as they are nothing else but the limit of this freedom."

We will conclude our extracts with a sketch of one of the greatest achievements of the League, which it will be seen has few warmer admirers in this country than the author of this work.

"It was not sufficient to rally the manfacturing classes upon whom this monopoly (the corn laws) weighed directly—it was necessary, *besides*, to open the eyes of those who believed sincerely their well-being, and even their existence, to depend upon the system of protection. Mr Cobden undertook this rugged and perilous task. In the space of two months he provoked forty meetings in the very heart of the agricultural districts. There—surrounded by thousands of labourers and farmers, among whom, it may well be supposed, were mingled, at the instigation of those whose interests were menaced, many agents of disorder—he displayed a courage, a coolness, an ability, and an eloquence which excited the astonishment, if not the sympathy of his boldest adversaries. Placed in a position analogous to that of a Frenchman, who would go to preach the doctrine of commercial liberty in the forges of Decazeville, or among the miners of Anzin, one knows not what most to admire in this eminent man, at once an economist, orator, statesman, tactician, and theorician, and to whom one may justly apply what was said of Destutt de Tracey, 'By dint of good sense he has attained genius.' These efforts secured the recompense they merited, and the aristocracy has the mortification of seeing the principles of liberty advance rapidly in the midst of a population devoted to agriculture."

Since the foregoing was in type, we have received the publication to which the article in the *Journal des Economistes* refers. It is a goodly octavo of upwards of 400 pages, and contains a running commentary on the progress of the League since its first formation till the end of 1844. The work consists chiefly of an account of all the most important meetings held by the League, including those at Covent Garden Theatre, and a translation of many of the most important speeches. The work is prefaced by a long introduction, from which the extracts quoted above are taken, and which contains a clear, able, and interesting view of the progress of free trade and the present situation of this country. The work, both in its original remarks, and its translations, displays great talent, and a nice discrimination in its execution.

NEW ZEALAND.

We have been favoured with the following communication from a settler in New Zealand, which will give our readers a pretty distinct idea of the state of matters there :—

"With respect to the present state of the colony, I hardly know what to say, as such great changes are taking place in its prospects almost every week, and their effects so different at different times. One month, perhaps, every thing will look gloomy and disheartening, difficulties threatening on every side; the next month all is changed, our prospects brighten, trade revives, people look more contented, and all appear full of hope for the future.

"The colony being situated in circumstances so peculiar and so different from those of any others founded by England, it is impossible to form any conclusions from analogy as to the probable issue of events in the course of the few next years.

"There is no concealing the fact that we stand in a very critical position with respect to the native population; and this is our principal difficulty. As compared with this all others are insignificant. One slight act of aggression on the part of any of the settlers might bring about a most disastrous state of affairs. It would require very little, in the present state of feeling of the aborigines in the northern end of the north island, to bring on a collision which, to those settled in that part, would be inevitably fatal; and which might at last bring about a general rising of the natives in the rest of the island—a misfortune the greatest that could befall the colony.

"For four years that the British government has been established, a set of men, English, American, and French of the worst stamp—being mostly runaway convicts, whalers, deserters from men-of-war, and other bad characters have assiduously endeavoured to stir up an ill-feeling on the part of the natives against the British government, (I am speaking of the Bay of Islands and the north end of the island, no grounds of complaint existing elsewhere), by misrepresentations of every sort, and in them there was unhappily too much substantial grievance to bear them out—as the imposition of customs' duties at the Bay of Islands, which prevented the natives from trading and bartering with the shipping as they had been hitherto accustomed, previously to the establishment of British authority.

"And their complaints were not destitute of foundation; since, from the day the government was established, the trade of the Bay of Islands began to decline, and is now all but annihilated. The natives reason very fairly—'Till the Queen's flag came here we were rich—we could buy clothes, get tobacco, and other things cheaply—now every thing is a shilling when it used to be a dollar; it does not pay us to bring our produce to market now. If we bring a pig we are offered a shilling—a basket of potatoes, a shilling—a load of fish, a shilling—we see nothing but shillings!!! we are getting poorer every day.' And this is but too true; those that knew them four years ago remark how much they have retrograded in the vicinity of the Bay.

"Another ground of complaint is the prohibition against selling their own lands as they please. They understood, by the treaty of Waitangi, that the Queen was to have *the first offer* of the lands they wished to sell; not that, if government did not wish to buy, they were to sell to no one else. And, besides, the government has been for some time destitute of funds to purchase with. They argue thus :—'The government won't buy from us what we offer for sale, and yet they do not allow us to sell to others what they cannot buy themselves; and, when they do buy, they will not give the price we can obtain from private individuals. Is this just? "No, no," says the convict or desperado who may happen to be present, "No, you are fools—the government will make slaves of you; when they get stronger they will take your lands from you."'

"There is also a strong suspicion that the Roman Catholic missionaries have tampered with them—telling them the French will aid them in case of their resisting our authority. Had the grounds of these complaints been suffered to exist for a couple of years more, there is every probability that the natives would have been in open hostility to us. Happily they are now all removed. The customs have been abolished, and the restrictions upon the sale of land withdrawn. But although this has been easily done, there will not be the same facility in restoring the good feeling which formerly existed. This must be gradual and without compulsion; and till then our relations with the natives must continue to be very precarious; and the utmost caution and forbearance will be necessary in our intercourse with them. Unhappily there are too many of our settlers who are not thus disposed. Many of them have come from New South Wales, where they think no more of shooting a black than is thought of shooting a partridge in England.

"Though most of the better educated of the settlers see clearly their position, they do not feel alarmed; they have every confidence in the governor—in the conciliatory manner and friendly conduct he has adopted; always treating the aborigines with the greatest confidence; answering all their complaints by good sound reasoning, in which he seldom fails to succeed; and if a good reason is given to them, they are always satisfied, for they are extremely intelligent, and argue very closely and justly themselves, and are not to be humbugged.

"Free Trade, it is expected by every one, will be the making of the colony, and its effects will soon be apparent. Whalers will again frequent our harbours, having been driven away hitherto by the custom-house restrictions; and it is well known that whalers alone made the Bay of Islands the thriving place it was before 1840, the year in which the British Government was established. Formerly there were often as many as 30 sail of vessels there, but since that time six has been the largest number there at once, all having quitted it for other parts in the South Seas, in which they might traffic unhampered by fiscal restrictions.

"Pilotage, port charges, anchorage, and all the other charges that were levied, are now swept away. We have the example of Singapore before us, and there is no reason why we should not attain an equal height of prosperity by a similar course in a few years.

"The settlement of Auckland is steadily progressing. The state of affairs at Sydney, with which place our merchants are chiefly connected, has its effect upon us.

"Our shipping is also improving. We are beginning to send away larger and more valuable exports. The mineral riches of the country are found to be greater every month. Only yesterday, we heard fresh reports of the value of a newly explored part of the island. But though all this is in *prospect*, the present state of the colony is far from flourishing. There is a great want of a circulating medium; *barter* is the principal mode of traffic. I begin to see now clearly every day that this will not be the spot for a man to commence making a fortune in, for at least five or six years to come. He may, indeed, live comfortably by his own farming, but has no market for his surplus produce. Capital is the one thing required: till that finds its way here we shall not make great progress.

"Since I commenced this letter I have conversed with two Cornish miners, clever intelligent men, thoroughly acquainted with their own business. I was informed by them that they have never found in any part of Cornwall such an abundance and, at the same time, such a variety of mineral riches as they have met with everywhere in this part of New Zealand. Silver lead, a sure indication of silver, has been recently found close to Auckland. Red, white, and black marble, of the purest quality, and easily obtainable, has also been found lately. When the resources of this country are once developed, when we once get fairly under weigh, we shall advance rapidly. The only want felt is that of capital. Within itself the colony possesses every thing requisite for prosperity and commerce."

In confirmation of our correspondent's anticipation of danger by intercourse with the natives unless gone about cautiously, the following has appeared in the daily papers since our last :—

The ship *Midlothian*, from Sydney, New South Wales, arrived off Falmouth, on Tuesday afternoon, and Captain Morrison sent the following written communication to the agents to Lloyd's by one of our pilot boats :—

"April 2.—Lat. 35. 43. S. long. 177. 56. E. spoke the *Mars* whaler, of New Bedford, who reported having seen her Majesty's ship *North Star* three days previously working into the Bay of Islands; also reported that the natives there and the crew of her Majesty's ship *Hazard* and the British troops having had an encounter, the flag-staff had been pulled down, and the town of Kororarika burnt. About 100 natives had been killed and wounded, and about 18 or 20 of the English; the Commander of the *Hazard* himself being badly wounded. The English settlers had all left for Auckland. All quiet when he left."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords.

Monday, July 7.

Brazils Slave Trade Bill.—The Earl of Aberdeen moved the second reading of the Brazils Slave Trade bill. The effect of the measure would be to enforce the first article of the treaty of 1826, which enacted that within three years after the ratification of the treaty subjects of Brazil trading in slaves should be treated as pirates. This article had been hitherto rendered nugatory by the appointment of mixed commissions, to try offenders, which had taken the matter out of the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court. In fact, ever since the conclusion of the treaty it had been systematically violated by the Brazilian Government, who, though they had admitted its validity, had impeded its execution by every means in their power.—The bill was read a second time.

Administration of Justice.—Lord Brougham moved the second reading of the bill for the Administration of Criminal Justice. By this measure it was proposed to fix upon certain places as assize-towns, at which, as at the Central Criminal Court, all prisoners within a certain circuit should be tried. The state of criminal justice was such that it was necessary either to adopt some such measure as the present, or to appoint a greater number of judges, which latter course would be attended with much inconvenience.—Lord Campbell thought a consolidation of the kind would be very beneficial, but that the matter should not be pressed forward this session. Great advantage would be derived from the appointment of a new commission, with power to inquire into the whole subject, and to redivide the assize districts of England and Ireland. He begged also to suggest that an interchange on circuit of the English and Irish judges would be very desirable.—The Lord Chancellor concurred in the necessity for a new commission; but, though he did not consider the Irish judges in any way inferior to their English brethren, he did not think they could administer justice so successfully in England. As the report of the late commission was unsatisfactory, he should feel it his duty to recommend the appointment of a new one, with more extensive powers.—Lord Denman feared it would be long before a satisfactory report was presented. No one could doubt that more frequent gaol deliveries were needed, but he was averse to a permanent winter circuit, and thought such deliveries should only take place occasionally.—Lord Brougham, after the declaration made by the Lord Chancellor, would not press the bill any farther. As regarded new circuits, he thought they should be permanent, not occasional; and though he entertained all respect for the Irish bench, he did not think they had such an acquaintance with the feelings and habits of the people in this country, as to enable them to discharge judicial functions in England.—The bill was then read a second time; several bills were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

Tuesday, July 8.

A petition, presented by Lord Clancarty, gave rise to some discussion relative to the working of the Irish Poor Law, and the enor-

mous amount of vagrancy in Ireland. The noble lord inquired if the Government was prepared to introduce some measure to check vagrancy, and whether, during the recess, they would take into their consideration the possibility of improving the present system of medical relief?

Lord STANLEY said that government in the next session of parliament would offer no objection to the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the working of the Irish Poor Law, including that of the present system of medical relief, but they were not prepared to introduce any further amendment of the law itself. The question of anti-vagrancy law in Ireland would involve the most serious consequences, and, if not united with a system of in-door relief in the workhouse, would entail an expense which would eventually lead to the confiscation of property in Ireland.

After some remarks from the Marquis of Clanricarde and the Marquis of Londonderry, the matter dropped.

Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

Thursday, July 10.

PRIVILEGE.—The Duke of RICHMOND presented a petition from a superannuated superintendent of police, named Baker, complaining that an action had been brought against him by a Mr Harlow, for evidence given before the select committee of their lordships' house, on the subject of gaming and gaming houses.—The LORD CHANCELLOR moved that a select committee be appointed to search for precedents. —Lord CAMPBELL moved, as an amendment, that the plaintiff and his attorney be called to the bar of the house.—After a debate, shared in by Lords Brougham, Cottenham, and Denman, the latter of whom assured the house that there was no disposition in the courts of justice to encourage actions provoking collision with parliament, but hoped that the house would pause before denying to any subject of the Queen the opportunity of obtaining justice, there was a division, when Lord Campbell's amendment was rejected by 33 to 22. —The appointment of the select committee to search for precedents raised another debate, in which Lord Stanley, the Earl of Ellenborough, and other peers, took part. The committee was then nominated.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The Marquis of BREADALBANE, in presenting several petitions, one from the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, entered into a statement of the grievances alleged by the Free Church, as to the obstacles thrown in their way in obtaining sites for places of worship.—Earl CAWDOR and the Duke of BUCCLEUCH both vindicated themselves from imputations of having acted hostilely or vindictively to the Free Church, and, after some remarks from Lord Campbell, and a vindicatory reply from the Marquis of Breadalbane, the petitions were ordered to lie on the table, and the subject dropped.

The remaining business was then disposed of, and, after a brief discussion on the presentation of a petition from the Church Missionary Society by the Earl of Chichester, relative to New Zealand, the house adjourned.

House of Commons.

Monday, July 7.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE HOUSE.—Sir R. Peel informed the house, that in the course of the present week either the Vice-President of the Board of Trade or himself would lay upon the table a minute from the Board of Trade, suggesting that some alterations should be made in the functions committed to their charge in the last session. He proposed to render it imperative that all railway projects should be laid before the Board of Trade, to relieve it from the duty of deciding on the relative merits of conflicting plans. A minute for that object would shortly be laid on the table of the house. Effect had also been given to the address moved the other night by Mr Cobden, and commissioners had been appointed to report as to the propriety of adopting the broad or narrow gauge. Those commissioners were Sir F. Smith, and Professors Barlow and Airey. There were at present fifty or sixty bills before the house, of which many were of great interest, although they might not create much discussion. He regretted to find that the quantity of business required to be discharged was so great, that it would be advantageous to give an announcement of the bills which the government intended to press, and of those which it intended to withdraw.

"We propose to proceed," said the right hon. baronet, "in the first instance with the Irish Colleges bill, as it has yet to undergo the consideration of the house of lords, and it is of great importance, from the nature of the subject, that it be sent to that house at an early period. We propose, therefore, as far as possible, to give precedence to it, and to attempt to conclude the discussion upon it before we take any other step. It is of great advantage, particularly in the latter stages of a bill, to proceed consecutively with them, rather than to interrupt them. (Hear, hear.) . . . There is another bill which I think it of great importance to pass in the present session, the general principle of which has been favourably received, which has already led to protracted discussion, but which, upon the whole, was looked upon favourably, particularly by those connected with Scotland, so that I cannot suppose there will be any difficulty in passing it—I mean the Scotch Poor Law Amendment bill. I think that is a bill which it is important to pass. Another bill, of which I myself took charge, and which I postponed for a long time, very reluctantly, in consequence of the discussions upon the Maynooth and Irish Colleges bills, is the bill for relieving certain of the penalties under which the Jews labour; I will take the earliest opportunity of moving the second reading of that bill. (Cheers.) There are many other bills which must be brought under discussion this session, because they are continuing bills. I hope it will not be imputed to the government as a fault, that they did not bring them in before. Hon. members must know what our occupations in this house are. I do not complain of the discussions on various questions, I only refer to them as a proof that we have not had opportunity. Among them is that called the Bills of Exchange bill, which continues the modification of the usury laws; I consider that indispensable. There are some bills of which my hon. friend the Home Secretary took charge, which are continuing bills, and in respect of which there will probably be no discussion—the Turnpike bill, and a bill for continuing an act relating to the removal of the Irish and Scotch poor; this I believe is necessary, as my right hon. friend proposes to relinquish the Parochial Settlement bill for this session. (Hear, hear.) In addition to these measures, there are several connected with Ireland, in respect to which I believe there is no very material difference of opinion; there is the Valuation bill, the Criminal Lunatics bill, the Constabulary (Public Works) bill, the Drainage of Lands in Ireland bill (which I believe will meet the general assent of the house), the Joint Stock Companies' bill (applying to Ireland the same regulations which were applied to England last session), and I think also a Fisheries bill. There is also a bill to make further regulations with respect to the administration of oaths. In addition to this mass of business, which must be discharged in the course of the session, there still remain not less than 80 votes in supply, and there are four notices of motions to be made on the house proposing to resolve itself into committee. Whether those gentlemen will, on account of the advanced period of the session, be induced to waive them, I cannot say; but I fear, from the importance of the debate on the Irish colleges bill, we shall not be able to move for a committee of supply before this day week. Under these circumstances we have thought it right to make up our minds to relinquish the following measures. My right hon. friend the Home Secretary wishes to have the opportunity of reprinting his physic and surgery bill (a laugh); both with respect to that bill, and the bill relating to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he had flattered himself that he and those who had taken part in the discussion were so nearly agreed that he might probably pass the bills (laughter); if he should be justified in that opinion, the house will at all events be relieved of a discussion next session; but if there should be a very decided opposition to his proceeding, then, rather than consume the time of the house in a discussion which might not be of any practical use, my right hon. friend, after printing the bill with such modifications as he may propose—not of great importance, I believe—will not press the bills. (Hear, hear.) He also proposes to relinquish the bill relating to justices' clerks and clerks of the peace, and, as I said, the parochial settlement bill. I omitted to state that there are some bills which we expect from the House of Lords. There is a bill for carrying into effect the arrangements with respect to the slave trade, which we hope to pass in this session. There is a measure brought in by the Board of Trade or the Admiralty, which has met with very general favour, and which we propose to press—the merchant seamen's bill; the merchant seamen's fund bill we propose to postpone to another session. I confine myself to those bills for which the government are responsible. I need not go through the list (of 17 bills, I think) under the charge of private members. With respect to the charitable trusts bill, the government, after full consideration, approve the principle of the bill, and attach great importance to it, but still it is brought under consideration so late, that I cannot say I think it probable that if we persevered in it we should succeed. A great number of persons have asked for interviews upon it, and it would lead to much discussion; but I am bound to say, that I do not postpone it from any doubt on the character of the bill, but to prevent a great deal of, I fear, fruitless consumption of time. From the importance of the subject, the parties affected by it are fairly entitled to a better opportunity of considering it. I am not aware that there are any other measures of very great importance."

The Ecclesiastical Courts Bill belonged to Lord J. Russell. He (Sir R. Peel) was inclined to assent to the second reading of it, but he could not grant to the noble lord a sufficient number of government days for the discussion of it, and therefore could not make any engagement as to promoting the passing of it this session. Many important alterations ought to be made in the Customs Acts. It was now 13 years since the last consolidation of them had been made; government was prepared with a new consolidation act, and was anxious to pass it for the sake of the commercial and mercantile classes. If any obstruction were offered to it, government could not carry it; but if government were encouraged in its efforts to make that bill law, he should certainly proceed with it.—Lord J. RUSSELL intimated that, in the circumstances, he would not attempt to have the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill passed.

PRIVILEGE.—Sir J. Y. BULLER presented two petitions, one from Theodore Bryett, stating that he was the partner of Charles Edwards, of Totness, who had acted as solicitor for David Phillips in bringing the action against Mr Parrott, stating that he knew nothing about the proceedings in it, and praying to be discharged from further attendance upon the house; and another from C. Edwards, solicitor at Totness, and from T. Baker, solicitor of Lime street, London, stating that they had brought the action against Mr Parrott at the instance of their client, David Phillips, for evidence given by him before a committee of the House of Commons, which they were informed was maliciously and wilfully false; that in so doing they did not conceive that they were guilty of any breach of privilege, as they believed that the house would give no further protection to its witnesses than that which was given to witnesses in the courts of law; and that, if they had been guilty of a breach of privilege, they had been guilty of it unintentionally; and praying that they too might be discharged from further attendance on the house.—On the motion of Mr DIVETT, Mr D. Phillips was then called in and examined. In the course of his examination he explained the circumstances under which he had brought this action. The substance of it was, that Mr Parrott had made a statement respecting him before the Committee on Medical Relief, which was not only false, but, as he believed, maliciously false. He had lost in consequence all his parish business; but could not say how far he had suffered in his private practice. He had endeavoured to obtain redress both from the board of guardians at Totness and from the Poor Law Commissioners in London, but ineffectually. He had therefore brought this action for words spoken before the committee, coupled with words spoken by Mr Parrott before the board of guardians at Totness. In so doing he had no intention to offend against the privileges of the house. He was sorry if he had infringed them; and if he had done so he had done it unintentionally. He was now aware that he had been guilty of a breach of privilege, and was willing to let the house take such steps as it might think fitting for the protection of his character. He was sharply cross-examined, for the purpose of extracting from him an admission that the action was brought solely upon the words spoken before the committee; and the declaration was put into his hands for that purpose. The witness, however, either was or appeared ignorant of the legal effect of the declaration, which he admitted had been read over to him.—A very long and desultory discussion respecting the course to be adopted for the vindication of the privileges

of the house ensued, of which it would be useless to attempt a summary; and at last Mr Phillips and his attorneys, having severally declared their contrition, and promised to take no further steps in the prosecution of the action, were discharged from custody.

COLLEGES (IRELAND) BILL.—On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, the house then went into committee on the Colleges (Ireland) Bill.—The remainder of the evening was consumed in discussion of the several clauses of the bill. The house afterwards resumed, and the report was ordered to be brought up.

Tuesday, July 8.

A morning sitting of the house was occupied by the consideration of the Commons Inclosure bill in committee. On reaching the 71st clause, the chairman was directed to report progress and to ask leave to sit again.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Lord PALMERSTON, in the evening, moved for a return of the names and description of the witnesses examined before the mixed British and French Commission appointed to inquire into the best means for suppressing the slave trade, and for copy of extracts of the evidence given by those witnesses, and in doing so observed that he was anxious to call the attention of the house to the subject of a crime which desolated Africa, debased Asia, contaminated America from the north to the south, and stained Europe with unpardonable guilt. All who had made themselves acquainted with the horrors and atrocities of the slave trade, said his lordship, must earnestly wish for their association. He regretted that many men, whose judgment on other subjects was well entitled to weight, despairing of attaining that object by the suppression of the slave trade, had directed their attention to the abolition of slavery rather than to the suppression of the slave trade. He thought that their despair was without reason, and that their conclusions were erroneous. The slave trade was the root which gave support to the condition of slavery; and if you applied the axe to the root, and cut off the source from which the branches received nutriment, the tree naturally sickened and decayed. We ought therefore to labour for the suppression of the slave trade as the best way of arriving at the abolition of slavery. It had been said that our efforts for the suppression of the slave trade had been unsuccessful—that we had not diminished either the number of slaves exported from Africa, nor mitigated their sufferings during their passage over the ocean. He admitted that we had not mitigated their sufferings; but he denied that our efforts had either aggravated or increased the number of slaves exported. He quoted several returns for the purpose of showing that our efforts, imperfect as they had been, had not been fruitless, and that we had narrowed the extent of the evil, though we had not been able to eradicate it. After narrating the efforts of this country to put down the trade, and the number of treaties that had been entered into with foreign powers, the noble lord concluded with a very eloquent denunciation of slavery and the slave trade.—Sir R. PEEL said that the noble lord, who was imbued with very strong feelings upon the subject, should not have considered the probability of his being in a minority on the question, but should have submitted a specific resolution on the subject to the house. He denied that our honour and dignity had been at all compromised by the recent convention with France—a convention wise and prudent under the circumstances. The right hon. baronet then contended that the right of visit now conceded by France would be a sufficient guarantee against the abuse of the flags of either country, and that the severity of the French law would have its effect against the practice of having double sets of papers, for the very fact of having two sets of papers was of itself an act of piracy according to the law of France. He had no objection to give the names of the witnesses, but he trusted the house would not forget who the two men were by whom this convention was considered and signed—Dr Lushington and the Duke de Broglie, both of them remarkable in their respective countries for their anxiety to suppress the slave trade. Those men must have signed the treaty under the conviction that they were placing in the hands of their respective governments the most efficient means which could be resorted to under existing circumstances for putting an end to the odious traffic. The evidence moved for he could not give consistently with his feeling of public duty.—Mr SHEIL said that Lord Palmerston had a right to such portion of the evidence as would show whether all the officers examined had or had not given their opinions that the abandonment of the right of search would be most prejudicial.—Sir R. INGLIS condemned the manner in which liberated slaves were treated at Sierra Leone, where they were offered to be enlisted as the only alternative to emigration to the West Indies.—Sir C. NAPIER said he would rather see 52 British vessels on the coast of Africa, than give France the opportunity of acquiring British naval tactics, by sending 26 of her vessels to join ours in the services to be performed in that part of the world.—Mr G. W. HOPE contended that the state of the negroes in the West Indies was infinitely superior to what it was at Sierra Leone, and it was perfectly justifiable, therefore, to hold out inducements to them to emigrate to the West Indies.—After a few observations from Captain Pechell, Lord PALMERSTON replied, and the house divided, negativing the motion by a majority of 94 to 51.

COLLEGES (IRELAND) BILL.—On the order of the day for bringing up the report on this bill, Mr WYSE moved—

"That it is the opinion of this house, that, whereas the Act of Settlement enacts that a college be annexed to the University of Dublin in addition to the College of the Holy Trinity, under the name and title of King's College, and the act of 1793 provides that all future colleges that may be annexed to said university, after the passing of that act, be open to Roman Catholics and Protestant dissenters equally with Protestants in all their honours and emoluments, as well as studies, the colleges proposed to be founded under the present bill be annexed to the said university, under the conditions which the act of 1793 prescribes."

Sir J. GRAHAM objected to the amendment, which, after a few words from Mr Shaw, was negatived.—The report was then received, and the third reading fixed for Thursday.—The Field Gardens Bill was read a third time and passed.

Wednesday, July 9.

SCOTCH UNIVERSITY BILL.—Mr MACAULAY moved the second reading of the Universities (Scotland) bill, in Mr Rutherford's absence (who introduced the bill). He (Mr M.) had expected that all opposition had been withdrawn; but, unfortunately, he had been disappointed, and was now informed by Her Majesty's Government that it was to be strenuously resisted. The arguments in its favour, however, were so strong, that he should not despair of succeeding in carrying the measure, in spite of the resistance with which it was menaced, did he not know how imperfectly English gentlemen were acquainted with the subject to which it referred. He therefore trespassed on the house at some length, for the purpose of proving—first, that the bill was founded on a sound principle; secondly, that if it were not defensible on a principle generally sound, there were special circumstances which reqnired it to be passed; and, thirdly, that if it were ever to be passed, there were strong reasons for passing it immediately. He showed that the government, who had introduced the Irish Colleges bill, could not oppose this bill on the ground that it encouraged a "godless scheme of education," for they had discarded in the Irish bill tests of every kind, and had opened every office to men of every creed and of no creed at all. In point of fact the principle of this bill was the same as that of the Irish bill, and therefore the country had a right to know why those who had carried the one were determined to throw out the other.

"To be sure there was in Scotland no clamour against the English church. There was no demagogue there who thought he could obtain the public favour of his countrymen by attempting to excite animosity against the English race. There was no fear that the foreign enemies of British power would be countenanced by any party in Scotland under any circumstance that could possibly arise. There was no fear but that Scotland would, under any and every circumstance, be favourable to the common interests of the empire. But he could not consent to have it avowed that it was on this very account that what was bestowed as a boon upon other parts of the United Kingdom, ought to be withheld from Scotland. (Hear, and loud cheers.) And yet, if that were not the cause of the distinction which was made between Scotland and Ireland, what else was it? In Scotland, as well as in Ireland, unhappily the established church was the church of the minority of the population. It was perfectly true that the proportion of the dissenters from the established church in Scotland was not so great in the entire population as it was in Ireland; but in the present question they had not to deal with the whole of the population. The question was one which related only to the class that would require academical education; and he believed it would be difficult to show in that class that the proportion of dissenters in Scotland was not so great as to render the same rule applicable to both countries, and that if it were desirable that there should be no sectarian system of education in Ireland, a similar necessity existed with regard to Scotland. (Hear.) If a test was not necessary from a professor in one of the Irish colleges, that he believed in the Holy Scriptures as containing the revealed will of God, could it be so necessary that a professor in a Scotch university should be compelled to take the test of a profession of faith in conformity with the established church of Scotland? He defied hon. gentlemen, with all their ingenuity and eloquence, to find a reason against this bill which would not apply with greater force against their Irish Colleges Bill."

He then entered into a description of the peculiar nature of the academical institutions of Scotland, and into a history of the progress of Dissent in that country, from the act of 1712, which was a violation of the Act of Union and the cause of every subsequent secession in the Scotch Church, down to the present time, when 470 ministers quitted their manses in one day, and thus had committed themselves to the care of Providence. He contended, upon a historical deduction of facts, that the house was bound by the Act of Union not to throw out this bill, but to adopt it as a small compensation for the grievous injury which the act of 1712 had inflicted upon Scotland. The question was not whether we should enforce, but whether we should impose, tests on the professors and officers of the universities of Scotland; for it was well known that the act originally imposing them had fallen into desuetude, and therefore at present these tests had no existence. He could give no stronger proof of their non-existence than the fact that Sir R. Peel and Sir J. Graham, both Episcopalians, had been, each in turn, Lord Rectors of the University of Glasgow. And yet, forgetful of all this, the Senatus Academicus of the University of St Andrews, in a document which would prevent it from complaining in future of the fanaticism of the Vatican, had determined to remove that illustrious philosopher Sir D. Brewster from his distinguished office in that university, merely because he refused to take the test which they had tendered to him. Did they fancy that the prosperity of their university would be promoted by taking from it so eminent a light of science as Sir David Brewster? If they did, they stood alone in their folly, and would find but few persons in Scotland who would recommend the adoption of a similar course towards the professors of its other universities. He warned the house that upon the result of that evening's discussion it depended whether a new college would or would not be established in Scotland as a rival to the old universities of that country, endowed with all the munificence, and supported by all the zeal, which had hitherto distinguished every proceeding of the Free Church. The rejection of this bill would inevitably lead, first to the decay, and ultimately to the destruction of the existing universities of Scotland. The erection of a new college would withdraw from them at least one-half of their present pupils. Their professors would thus lose the greater part of their fees, and would experience a considerable diminution in the amount of the emoluments hitherto derived from their appointments. The system would descend downwards with accelerated velocity,

"Until many now alive might live to see the day when these distinguished institutions would sink into such a state of degradation, that men hardly fit to be attorney's clerks might be found sitting in the professors' chairs, which had been occupied by an Adam Smith and a Playfair, by a Dugald Stewart and a Black. (Loud cheers.) And this had been done by the conduct of a minister whose name would live in history as the cause of the disruption of the Church of Scotland—(hear, hear)—and that now was to be attached to the destruction of the Scotch universities. (Hear.) They had now a government not governed by principle, and who did not adhere to

their measures or declarations for twenty-four hours together; they had a statement of a measure followed by a sudden abandonment of it; back to the original measure; again back to the alterations first made in it; whim upon whim, caprice upon caprice; nothing stable or certain in their proceedings; against tests one day—for the revival of obsolete tests another; for no tests at Cork—for tests at Edinburgh; for no tests at Galway—for tests at Glasgow; for no tests at Belfast—for tests at Aberdeen; for no tests at Limerick—for tests at St Andrews; against all tests on Monday, even in the most modified form—and for enforcing them on the following Wednesday, in the most offensive and oppressive form. (Loud cheers.) It was impossible that such a government could command public respect and confidence. (Renewed cheers.) He would, in conclusion, address those who voted with the government on Monday. Only forty-eight hours ago they were called upon to vote against tests in the Irish colleges, and now they were expected to vote for the enforcing of tests in the colleges in Scotland, which they had been told by the government were in exactly the same foundation. (Hear, hear.) This was an act of gross injustice to Scotland, but it was a still further and greater injustice to their followers and supporters. (Loud cheers.) He would also appeal to the members of the church of England, whether they would give a vote on this question which would inflict such serious injury? He called upon every man with sincere opinions to regard the obligations of public faith, and to prevent a course being taken which would perpetuate the dismemberment of the church of Scotland. (Cheers.)"

Sir J. GRAHAM observed, that the bitter party invective with which Mr Macaulay had on this, as on other occasions, accompanied his argument, should not prevent him from taking a review of that argument and from sustaining the decision of the government with respect to the maintenance of the existing tests in the universities of Scotland. Mr Macaulay had declared Ministers to be unworthy the confidence of the house, because they advocated a policy towards the universities of Scotland diametrically opposite to that which they had adopted towards the colleges of Ireland. He knew of no way by which public men could retain the confidence of the public except by a bold discharge of their public duty, guided by the varying circumstances of each particular case. In the last session of parliament, when Mr F. Maule proposed, and Mr Rutherford supported, this very measure, he had declared the reasons why he was compelled, on the part of the government, to resist it. In the present session, when Mr Rutherford asked leave to introduce this bill, he had stated, that, though government would not resist the introduction of it, he could not hold out any hope to him that further deliberation would allow the government to alter its former decision, which he believed to be sound, and fitting to be maintained. Government had waited till now, and their decision, founded on the opinion of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and on the general feeling of the people of that country, was to adhere to their decision of last year, and to oppose this bill to the uttermost. He had taken into his consideration the engagements of the crown and of the legislature to the people of Scotland; and he had come to the conclusion that, with reference to the public interests, it was not fitting that these tests should be repealed. On the Irish Colleges bill, he had always rested the policy of the government as to the exclusion of tests on the special condition of the people of Ireland. He had likewise maintained that if tests were excluded, the crown ought to have the power of nominating and removing the professors. Now in Scotland there were no such special circumstances as existed in Ireland, and a large proportion of the professors was not nominated by the crown, but by different local and corporate bodies. He admitted that in the University of Edinburgh all the professors had not signed the confession of the faith; but he insisted that in the four other universities of Scotland all the professors had subscribed it. In the University of Glasgow, of which he had been Lord Rector, he knew that from the year 1690 downwards there was not one professor who had failed to sign it. Mr Macaulay had referred to the proceedings instituted against Sir David Brewster, and had quoted certain strong expressions which had been used respecting them by the Senatus Academicus of St Andrews. Mr Macaulay must know that those proceedings had been abandoned, and therefore it was not fair in him to represent them as a fair specimen of the general feeling of the Church of Scotland. Mr Macaulay had declared that it depended on the decision of that night whether the prosperity and high character of the universities of Scotland would be maintained. He (Sir J. Graham) admitted that this question was of vital importance to them, and he would briefly explain why. By the rule invariably observed in all the five universities of that country, no one could be admitted into the divinity class until he had passed through the class of Latin, Greek, logic, natural and moral philosophy, and mathematics. Each of these classes was distinguishable from that in which divinity was taught; but in one or two of them it was possible for the professors, if they dissented from the church, to inculcate their opinions in a guise which—[Here a loud cheer from the Opposition benches warned Sir J. Graham of the dangerous ground on which he was treading, and he left the sentence unfinished.] He then proceeded to suppose these tests to be repealed, and to show the mischief which would be thereby created. The *præpositi* of the universities had at present control over all the lectures delivered within them; and it was their duty to see that no doctrines of a noxious tendency were inculcated in them. In that way tests were eminently useful; but if they were repealed, and the *præpositus* should be a dissenter from the established church, he might, as a dissenter, exercise all the influence of his position in a manner adverse to the interests of that church. It ought not to be forgotten, that the present rule had been observed in the universities of Scotland for more than a century and a-half. Suppose it to be altered, and the popular bodies, which appointed to many of the professorships, to have selected for them persons professing the opinions of the free church. In that case you might have a majority of professors professing opinions adverse to the established church. Would that be consistent with the state of things contemplated by the Act of Security? And if it were not, was it possible for the government, which was bound to redeem the pledge solemnly given in that act, to yield its assent to this bill? He thought the bill, if passed, would be ruinous to the Established Church, and the cause of education in Scotland. He therefore moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day three months. —Mr JAMES WORTLEY reviewed the legal and constitutional portion of the question, and re-enforced the arguments of the Home Secretary.—Sir GEORGE GREY urged the impolicy of maintaining these tests, which he illustrated by adducing the case of the late Sir D. Sandford, who, though an Episcopalian, was professor in the University of Glasgow. By enforcing them, sectarian differences would be perpetuated and aggravated with fatal effect on the future welfare of the community.—Sir R. H. INGLIS and Mr PRINGLE both advocated the necessity and obligation of maintaining the tests.—Mr CHARLES BULLER, in an effective speech, contrasted the policy pursued by the government with respect to tests in Ireland and Scotland, which he regarded as not merely inconsistent but mischievous.—The Lord ADVOCATE recapitulated the reasons which have induced the Government to oppose the bill; and after remarks from Mr P. M. Stewart, Sir R. PEEL denied that the principle on which the government had proceeded, in proposing academical institutions in Ireland, was necessarily applicable to other parts of the United Kingdom. In these projected colleges, their object was a good secular education for the laity, free from sectarian conditions; but that was wholly different from interfering with ancient institutions from which the established churches of the respective countries received their clergy. The universities of Scotland were, by compact and statute, connected with its Established Church, and the abolition of the required tests would not only be a violation of the act of union, but equivalent to declaring that in Scotland there shall be no establishment whatever. He would not consider parliament precluded from entertaining the question, if the majority of the people of Scotland were disposed in favour of a change; but national compacts were not lightly to be broken, when there was no feeling manifested by the people in the presentation of petitions.

"Mr HUME: They have petitioned for it."

"Sir ROBERT PEEL: I do not deny that one or two petitions have been presented in its favour; but does the honourable gentleman mean to contend that the public approval of the measure can be inferred from these petitions?"

"Mr HUME: There are no petitions against it: all are in its favour."

"Sir ROBERT PEEL: The assembly of the Church of Scotland having an opportunity of declaring this opinion, have pronounced it, not for, but against the measure, and appealed to Parliament for the maintenance of the Act of Union. I am not prepared to set aside the engagements we contracted by that act against the wishes of the people of Scotland. We are a powerful majority, be it recollected, professing the opinions of the established church of this country. I must say we ought not, without great consideration, set aside the obligations which the Act of Union imposes on us. I don't mean to plead that guarantee against the universal voice of the people of Scotland. (Loud ironical cries of hear from the opposition.) The honourable gentleman who spoke last charged us with inconsistency in having voted for the bringing in of this bill, and now opposing its second reading. We were aware that it met with the general concurrence of the people of Scotland; and I am not prepared to say, if that were the case, that Parliament would not be perfectly justified in sanctioning it. (Opposition cheers again.) If the Presbyterian people of Scotland be against that act, I do not think that we are bound to adhere to it; but with respect to this compact, I say, as I said of the Act of Union and the Irish church, that they are matters not lightly to be regarded; but, on the contrary, to be treated with the most serious attention, if we wish that the faith and honour of Parliament should be respected. (Hear, hear.)"

—Lord J. RUSSELL called upon the house to extricate itself from the odious dilemma into which the government seemed anxious to plunge it. Some men steadily uphold tests as necessary to uphold the church, whilst others looked upon them as cobwebs to ensnare tender consciences, and constantly demanded their abolition. Either course might be taken and defended by argument; but now we had a government which held neither to one principle nor the other, which told the country one day that it had no need of religious tests, and yet came down the next to say that it was necessary to maintain them for the support of religion, and that to act otherwise was to act on latitudinarian principles. Let the ministers assert one principle or the other; and if they refused, let the house abstain from involving itself in the reproach that it was indifferent to the existence of religious tests, and would abolish them one day and servilely maintain them the next. There was an old story of two knights who fought a desperate battle on the colour of a shield, of which one saw only the white and the other only the black side. But that any knight should go first to the black side and fight vigorously for it, and then go to the white side and fight as vigorously for it, and should maintain at the time that he was acting conscientiously in both cases, was that which no fiction had ever supposed, and which no one ever imagined, would typify the system on which the government of England was acting. He contended that these tests, whilst they were nothing but cobwebs to some, were no guards against either atheism or infidelity. Bolingbroke, Hume, and Gibbon, all infidels, had not scrupled to take the sacrament, when the sacrament was the passport to office, and yet they were all three good Tory authors and good Tory supporters of Church and State. Sir R. Peel had told the house that he would not accede to the abolition of these tests, because there was no feeling of the people of Scotland in its favour. And what was the proof of it? That a motion for their abolition had been negatived by a large majority of the General Assembly. To be sure it was; for that was the very class which was to be benefited by the existence of these exclusive tests. The feelings of the people of Scotland would be best ascertained by the votes of the Scotch members, and ought not to be thwarted by the decision of the General Assembly. He asked the house to establish some principle on a question like the present. It would be most injurious to have the country lose its faith in the stability of our principles. If we adopted such a vacillating course, the people of England might be at first bewildered by it, but when they recovered from their amazement, they would condemn the government which had led the house into

such disgrace.—A division then took place, when the numbers were —for the second reading, 108; against it, 116; majority, 8.

The narrowness of the majority by which the bill was lost, caused a triumphant burst of cheering from the Opposition benches.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.—Mr WATSON then moved that the house go into committee on the Roman Catholic Relief bill, the object of which is to remove from the statute book those penal enactments which still stand unrepealed against Roman Catholics.—Sir J. GRAHAM urged the absence of the law officers of the crown, as a reason for not at present proceeding with the bill. He was favourable to its principle, but the details required great legal knowledge and attention. The government have requested the criminal law commissioners to prepare the draft of a bill for effecting the required object; this bill is in progress, and will probably be introduced next session. —After some debate, there was a division, when the bill was rejected by a majority of 42.

Thursday, July 10.

COLLEGES (IRELAND) BILL.—Mr B. OSBORNE, on Sir J. Graham moving the third reading of the Colleges (Ireland) Bill, argued at considerable length for the necessity of throwing open Trinity College, Dublin, and moved, as an amendment,—

"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct an inquiry to be made into the amount of the revenues of the Trinity College, Dublin, from rents of college lands, endowments, and bequests, fees on matriculation, on taking degrees, and from every other source; also into the manner in which that income is expended, the number of senior and junior fellows, of professors, scholars, and all other officers of the college, with the amount of salary and allowances to each of them; with a view to ascertain whether the income or funds at present applied solely to the benefit of Protestants in Trinity College, Dublin, might not be beneficially extended, so as to make Roman Catholics and Protestant dissenters eligible, if otherwise qualified, to all scholarships, and to all such fellowships, professorships, and other offices in Trinity College, Dublin, as are not intended for ecclesiastical purposes, or immediately connected with ecclesiastical endowment."

Sir T. FREMANTLE opposed the motion on behalf of the government and was followed on the same side by Mr Hamilton, Sir R. Inglis, Mr Lefroy, Mr Shaw, and Sir Robert Peel, the latter observing, that in order to accomplish the equality between Roman Catholics and the Protestants in Ireland, (which Mr Sheil had declared to be the only measure which would be satisfactory to that country), Ministers had proposed two measures which he was afraid had not been altogether satisfactory to the majority of the people of England. The first was, the establishment of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth on a permanent system, and the other was this measure, for providing without stint academical institutions for the secular education of the youth of Ireland. It was true that the government had not endowed them with Roman Catholic chaplains; but had it shown any inequality in that respect towards its Roman Catholic subjects? It had not endowed these colleges with either Protestant or Presbyterian chaplains. It had, however, given to all classes of religionists facilities for imparting religious instruction to the students of their own creed, and it was of opinion that the best mode of providing that religious instruction was to call upon the parents, who were the parties most interested in the moral and religious education of their children, to provide them with the means, and upon the respective churches to which they belonged, to give aid in affording that instruction. The government might have been wrong in so doing; but at any rate the principle of equality had been preserved. He had never denied that the cordial assistance of the Roman Catholic bishops was necessary to the success of this measure. He was sorry that the government had not obtained it; but, whatever Mr Sheil might say of the alienation of the Roman Catholics from the government, he was proud to have an opportunity of announcing to him and to the country, that on the part of the Roman Catholic laity, there existed a strong feeling of approbation for the policy which the government had adopted on this subject. He repeated his intention to persist in that policy: but he was not, therefore, prepared to relinquish Trinity College as a Protestant establishment.

On the other side Mr Redington, Mr Warburton, Mr Hume, Mr M. J. O'Connell, Sir Valentine Blake, and Lord J. Russell were the speakers. The noble lord considered that equality was by no means as yet established in Ireland, "It was promised," he said,—

"Solemnly promised at the act of union, and you have never denied—no party has ever denied—that equality is due to the Roman Catholics of Ireland. If that be your principle, so solemnly asserted, let us look with regard to any measure brought before the house, and see whether in respect to that measure equality is given to the Roman Catholics of Ireland. This is a question of academical education. I admit there are great merits in this bill—great merits, as it tends to promote education in Ireland, and tends to give liberal encouragement to the means of instruction among the commercial and middle classes of that country. I think it has great merit in being entirely free from any religious test. I think that is a distinguishing feature of the bill, which I am happy to acknowledge. But when I come to consider what will be the state of academical education in Ireland when this bill has passed, comparing Roman Catholics with Protestants, the case will be this. With respect to clerical education, you may say that Trinity College is a place for the ecclesiastical education of Protestants; and that Maynooth is a place for the ecclesiastical education of Roman Catholics. So far there is an apparent equality. But when I come to consider the means for the general education of the higher classes in that country—I mean an education for the learned professions with a view to obtaining distinction in various pursuits and studies of a different nature—we then find what I believe to be the true description, as given by the right honourable gentleman opposite (Mr Shaw), namely, that for the Roman Catholics you establish a certain number of colleges suitable for the middle classes, which are open to all, and at which persons intending to devote themselves to commercial pursuits, to civil engineering, and professions of a similar nature, may obtain a good education; but with respect to a higher kind of education, you find that that is solely to be obtained in the University of Dublin, and that the University of Dublin is presided over by a body which is exclusively Protestant. Nay more, you find that even those scholarships which are intended for promoting the advancement of students in their future career are confined, as has been stated, in many instances—

"Mr SHEIL—In all instances.

"Lord J. RUSSELL—Are in all instances confined to Protestants; and that, with regard to professorships, such as chemistry and botany, Protestants only can be appointed to them. Here, at once, is not equality. You have not made a provision for giving to the Roman Catholics that which you have given to the Protestants."

He admitted the difficulties in the way of Ministers, of which however, not the least were their former acts and professions. He supported the amendment, but not with the view of opposing the third reading of the Irish Colleges Bill, which, however imperfect, he should support.—On a division there appeared—For the amendment, 91; against it, 168; majority, 77.—On the question that the bill be read a third time, Sir R. H. INGLIS moved, as an amendment, that it be read a third time that day three months. This amendment being informal, it was put as a simple negative to the third reading.—After some remarks from Lord ERRINGTON, the third reading of the bill was carried by 177 to 26. The bill then passed.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

361 Revenue, Taxation, &c.; Account.
381 Sweets or Made Wines; Returns.
429 Monies in the Exchequer; Account.
Sugars of Cuba and Porto Rico; Copies of Correspondence.
Drainage (Ireland); Third Annual Report.
362 East India (Territorial Revenues and Disbursements); Account.
403 Army and Militia Services; Account.
425 Bill; Valuation (Ireland.)
365 Loan Fund Board (Ireland); Seventh Annual Report.
432 Foreign Wine—Foreign Spirits; Accounts.
435 Wheat, &c.; Account.
442 Railway Bills, State and Progress of; Second Report from Committee.
372 New South Wales (Licensed occupation of Crown Lands); Copies of Correspondence. Part 4.
China Trade at Canton, Amoy, and Shanghae); Returns.
440 Drainage (Ireland.)
National Education (Ireland); Appendix to the Eleventh Report.
433 Post Offices; Return.
436 Post Office (Scilly Islands); Return.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

The Court has been at Buckingham Palace throughout the week, the King and Queen of the Belgians still remaining her Majesty's guests. The following have dined at the palace, during the week, namely, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Queen Dowager, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, her Serene Highness the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar, their Serene Highnesses the Princesses Anna and Amelie of Saxe Weimar, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Austrian Ambassador, his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, Earl Dalawarr, the Marchioness of Ormonde, Baroness d'Hooghvorst, Earl Jermyn, Lady Beauvale, the Hon. W. Ashley, the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay, and Major de Moerkerke, the Countess Dietrichstein, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, the Countess of Westmoreland, Lady Augusta Cadogan, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, &c.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert and the King and Queen of the Belgians honoured the Italian Opera with their presence on Tuesday evening, and Drury Lane Theatre on the night following.

The junior branches of the Royal family have been taking their usual airings throughout the week.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT AT VIENNA.—The *Augsburgh Gazette* gives the following, dated Vienna, July 2:—"Yesterday afternoon her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived here, with her brother, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, who had gone to meet her at Lintz. A band of music awaited her arrival. The court equipages had been placed at her disposal. Her Royal Highness will only remain here a few hours, and will then proceed to the estates of her brother, to await the arrival of Queen Victoria, with whom she will afterwards visit Coburg."

INTENDED VISIT OF THE KING OF HOLLAND TO ENGLAND.—The following is extracted from the *Rotterdamsche Courant* of July 5:—"One of the newspapers asserts that our statement respecting the intention of his Majesty to go to London, does not appear to be confirmed. We have, however, been informed from the Hague that no alteration has taken place in his Majesty's plan, and that he will for a certainty pay a visit to the Queen of England. At the time we made the statement, the day for the King's departure was not formally fixed, nor is it perhaps as yet."

THE METROPOLIS.

MR C. MATHEWS AND HIS CREDITORS.—Mr Commissioner Law (of the Insolvent Debtors' Court) has finished the audit of debts under the insolvency of Mr C. Mathews in the year 1842. The debts proved amount to about 1300*l*, and a dividend has been declared on the same of 4¾d in the pound. The debts originally appeared on the schedule at 27,000*l*, and upwards.

LUNATIC ASYLUM FOR THE MIDDLE CLASSES.—A public meeting was held in the Free Mason's Tavern, Great Queen street, on Thursday—Lord Monteagle, in the absence of Lord Ashley, in the chair—for the purpose of raising a fund to establish an asylum in London or its neighbourhood for the care and cure of the insane of the middle classes. It is proposed that the asylum be "capable of receiving 300 patients, but admitting of some extension. The cost of about twenty-five acres of freehold land, with sufficient buildings, and every possible provision for contingencies, is calculated at 30,000*l*. This estimate of 30,000*l* is based upon the most careful calculations; but it is proposed to purchase land and commence the building as soon as 10,000*l* are raised, and to enlarge the design afterwards according to the amount received. It is believed that, in a house containing 250 or 300 patients, payments not exceeding 25*s* or 30*s* per head per week will cover all the current expenses. This is less than is at

present usually paid in any private asylum, in which a profit is expected after the expenses are paid. Every donation of 50*l*, or annual subscription of 5*l* 5s, will constitute the donor or subscriber a governor, eligible to the committee of management, which it is proposed to limit to 25 persons; every donation of 5*l* 5s, or annual subscription of 1*l* 1s, will constitute the donor or subscriber a member, having a vote in the election of the committee of management, but ineligible as one of that body; provided that no governor or member shall have more than five votes, and that a subscriber must have been so for six months before the privilege of voting in respect of his subscription is exercised. The speakers at the meeting were Mr S. Gurney, Mr Tite, Drs Conolly and Southwood Smith, Mr Grainger, Lord Ebrington, &c. The amount of subscriptions was not named.

Improvement of the Working Classes.—On Wednesday evening Mr J. Simpson, of Edinburgh, delivered the first of two addresses to the working classes, on the means of improving their character and condition. Lord Brougham occupied the chair, surrounded by several other noblemen and gentlemen. Exeter hall was not quite filled, but there were about 2000 persons present. On Mr Simpson's coming forward he was received with loud cheers. In the course of his address he dwelt very largely on the report of the Health of Towns Commission, and on the necessity there was for the immediate improvement of the dwellings of the labouring classes. He alluded to the improvements taking place in those dwellings in Edinburgh, and exhorted the labouring classes of London to pursue an equally sensible and advantageous plan, as the chief means of elevating their position in society; and, by so doing, also to improve the health of themselves and their families, and increase their comforts and enjoyments, as the prosperity of all must, in a great measure, depend on the character and good conduct of the great masses of society. (Cheers.) It was then moved and seconded that Mr Simpson be cordially thanked for his kindness. A vote of thanks was then awarded to the chairman, who returned thanks, and the meeting then peaceably dispersed.

Burning of Eight Houses at Blackwall.—On Tuesday night a fire broke out in one of the houses in Folly row, near the Folly House, Blackwall, and which resulted in the destruction of eight houses, the abode of nearly forty persons, who have lost the whole of their furniture, and in some instances the greater portion of their wearing apparel.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—Number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday July 5:—

Epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases	158
Diseases of uncertain seat	78
Diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses	137
Diseases of the lungs, and other organs of respiration	240
Diseases of the heart and bloodvessels	24
Diseases of the stomach, liver, and other organs of digestion	59
Diseases of the kidneys, &c.	6
Childbirth, diseases of the uterus, &c.	7
Diseases of the joints, bones, and muscles	5
Diseases of the skin, &c.	2
Old age, or natural decay	30
Deaths by violence, privation, or intemperance	40
Causes not specified	8
Deaths from all causes	803
Males 403 | Females 400	

Births in the Week.—Males, 615; females, 630.—Total, 1,245.

THE PROVINCES.

Walsall.—The Mayor of this town, Mr J. H. Harvey, was drowned at a late hour on Wednesday while bathing in a pool, called the Lakes, near the town, and in searching for his body a Mr James Oakley, a saddler of the same town, fell into the water and came by his death. The pool was formerly an open limestone work, which was stopped on account of an inundation of water, and is of immense depth. In Mr Harvey's hat was found his gloves and gold watch, and in his pocket 21*l* in money, and a brick end; a towel was also found near to his clothes, and everything would indicate that he had plunged into the water to bathe, as he had often done before, in the same place. The watch had stopped at five minutes to four o'clock. Mr Harvey was about 35 years of age, by profession an attorney, in partnership with Mr Cottrill, and in extensive practice in Walsall. Neither of the bodies has been found.

THE ELECTIONS.

The West Suffolk Election came off at Bury St Edmonds, as was expected, on Monday, by the unopposed election of Mr Bennet, the gentleman who was recommended to the constituency for his knowledge of field sports. He was proposed by the Rev. Coppinger Hill, who spoke of his loyalty to the Crown being unimpeachable (cheers); described him as devotedly attached to the church, and scarcely less attached to that great interest particularly concerned on an occasion of that kind—the cultivators of the soil, and as required to guard with jealous care the peculiar interests of the landlord, the tenant, and the agricultural labourer. The nomination was seconded by H. Oakes, Esq., who is a friend of Captain Bennet. Captain Bennet, on returning thanks, was received with enthusiastic cheering. He resolved, he said, to support the farming interest and the interest of the church; unpledged to any ministry, he would advocate all measures calculated to secure those great interests by which the country flourished. So the gallant gentleman having been girded with the sword, the meeting broke up.

Abingdon.—The nomination of candidates here took place on Monday at the Town court. Mr Morland proposed Sir F. Thesiger. Mr Alderman Hyde seconded the nomination. Mr G. Davis proposed Major-General Caulfield (cheers), who had nothing to do but to devote his time and talents to the interests of Abingdon, and, being no party man, he would not only present their petitions, but support them. (Cheers.) Mr Kendal seconded the nomination. Sir F. Thesiger and General Caulfield having addressed the electors, the show of hands was declared to be in favour of General Caulfield, and the friends of the Attorney-General demanded a poll; which, at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, was declared to be—for Sir F. Thesiger, 156; for Major-General Caulfield, 126; majority, 30. The mayor is said to have acted the part of a partizan, having rejected several good votes, tendered on the liberal side, while, on the other hand, he has admitted several to vote for the Attorney-General who are disqualified under the statute, and who have consequently incurred a liability to heavy penalties. This will sufficiently indicate the despotic and unscrupulous manner in which the contest has been fought by the Thesiger and Duffield party. The defeated party are more delighted at the measure of success that has attended their exertions, and the earnest it affords of the emancipation of the borough at the next vacancy, than discouraged at the present result.

At Exeter, Sir Thomas Duckworth, on the anti-Maynooth, anti-Puseyite and unabated protection to agriculture interest, has triumphed over Major-General Briggs by a large majority, the state of the poll on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, being—Duckworth 1258, Briggs 588, majority 670.

Cambridge.—Mr Kelly stands for Cambridge, after all, from which it is to be inferred that he thinks there is a chance of retaining the seat. The Whigs have started Mr Shafto Adair, who, after some hesitation, has given a pledge that he will vote for a repeal of the corn laws.

IRELAND.

Repeal Association.—The usual weekly meeting took place on Monday in the Conciliation hall, which was crowded to excess, in consequence of the return of Mr O'Connell. Maurice O'Connell, Esq. M.P. was called to the chair, amid loud cheers. Mr Davis, at the request of the committee, laid before the association a petition in favour of the tenant right of Ulster. Mr O'Connell seconded the adoption of the petition. The men of Ulster demanded the tenant-right but as a right. They said that it was the property of the tenant, and they said right. (Hear.) The land belonged to the landlords, but the tenant built his own house, he cultivated the soil, he converted the morass into arable ground, and the men of Ulster called it very properly a robbery for the landlords to attempt to take it away from them. (Cheering.) The honourable gentleman then deplored the late disturbances in Cavan, and denounced the Molly Maguires as infamous wretches. The adoption of the petition was put and carried unanimously, several sums of money were handed in, and accordingly acknowledged. Mr Grattan trusted that the people of Ireland would always be disloyal to bad government; but as for the charge that they were disloyal to the Queen, it was as vulgar as it was false. The rent for the week amounted to 407*l* 7s.

State of Cavan.—Although there are no further accounts of any actual outrages upon life or property in the disturbed districts, still a state of terrorism is represented to prevail to a most alarming and hitherto unknown extent. Several of the leading gentry, having received private and friendly intimation that they would best consult their safety by abandoning (for a time at least) their residences in the country, have promptly taken the hint, and are now literally seeking refuge in and about the neighbourhood of Dublin.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

United States.—The packet ship *Oxford* arrived at Liverpool on Monday evening, with New York papers of June 16. We take the following extracts from their correspondence, dated Washington, June 14:—

"The new minister to England, it is understood, is to be appointed immediately after the 30th June, as the fiscal year will then commence, and with it the appropriations for salaries of the missions abroad. This has been the construction Mr Buchanan has put on the subject since he first came into office."

All was quiet on the Texas frontier, not a single Indian disturbance being noted in any of our exchanges.

We have received verbal intelligence by this arrival to the effect that the Mexicans are really concentrating a large force on the Rio Grande, preparatory to war in case Texas should agree to annexation. Our informant states farther, that the feeling in the latter country is thoroughly warlike—the talk is of nothing else than a brush with Mexico if she wishes it—and in addition, that the propositions of England and Mexico will be promptly rejected. Many think, and with good show of reason, that the movement of troops towards the Rio Grande is instigated by England, but let who will be at the bottom, it behoves our government at once to march an efficient force to the frontiers of Texas. So long as the negociations are pending—until the final action of the Texas government is had upon the propositions of the United States—not a single Mexican soldier should set foot on this side the Rio Grande. The inhabitants of Texas are now deliberating upon proposals made them by the United States—it is imperative upon the United States to see that they are in no way molested, constrained, or overawed by foreign influences, until the question is settled. Some may say that this is an extreme course—the necessities of the case demand it.

The famous Jackson, or "Old Hiccory," is no more. The following particulars of this event are from the New York papers of the 17th June:—

"The event for which the nation had been resignedly looking for some time past has at last occurred, and the venerable Jackson is no more. The news, although it was anticipated, produced a marked sensation in this city. Many persons immediately closed their stores—flags were hoisted half-mast high on the liberty poles—and throughout the community all seemed impressed with the feeling that a mighty man had departed for ever. General Jackson's name has long been associated with the history of this country, and will be now enrolled on the list of worthies who have done the republic no mean service. He had many faults, of which friends

and enemies alike made as much as they could; but he had also many virtues, and let them only be remembered now! Amid the quiet and solemn shades of the hermitage, and close by the ashes of his wife,

"After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

It is stated that the Hon. Louis M'Lane, of Baltimore, had accepted a special mission to the court of London, in reference to the adjustment of the Oregon question. Two "Oregon" meetings had been held in Illinois. In Louisiana sugar plantations were increasing rapidly, and it is stated that many planters are abandoning the cultivation of cotton for that of sugar.

HOLLAND.—An interesting official report has just been presented by the Deputy States to the States of South Holland respecting the population, commerce, &c., of that important portion of this country. It states that on Jan. 1, 1845, the number of inhabitants was 555,356, being about 6,381 more than in 1844; that during the latter year there were 22,724 births, 16,473 deaths, 4,292 marriages, and 11 divorces. The members of the Reformed Church amounted to 394,257, of the Roman Catholic to 133,344, of the Evangelical Lutheran to 10,899, and of the Reformed Lutheran to 306. Amongst the inhabitants there were, moreover, 3,017 Remonstrants, 636 Mennonites, 8,932 Dutch Jews, and 269 Portuguese Jews. The remaining portion belong to various sects, or profess no religion.

SYRIA—INSURRECTION ON MOUNT LEBANON.—For the last two months the Lebanon has been the scene of warfare between the two contending parties, the Druses and the Maronites, and several lives have been lost on both sides; plantations and villages burned down and pillaged. The districts of Rasheagh and Hasheagh are now quite deserted, all the Christians having gone into the towns or removed to Baalbec, where those of Zahhkile have also gone. There was an engagement between 500 of these Christians and some party of Druses, whom they met in the Baccach, the plain between the two Lebanons; and from 150 to 200 are said to have been killed on each side, but more on the side of the Christians, many of whom are still missing. During these scenes several of the worst characters from Beyrout and Damascus, principally Koords, go out for the purpose of pillage, and they are known to have brought back a great deal of the property of poor Christian families; and latterly some have gone so far as to bring away young females, and these were subjected to every kind of insult and indignity. Some of them have been recovered by the Greek patriarch at Damascus, and we understand he is now offering rewards of from 100 to 200 piasters for the discovery of the rest of these females.

To Correspondents.

S. H., Manchester.—*The freight charged on bullocks from Hamburgh to London is 2l a-head, from Rotterdam 1l 10s, and from Aberdeen for bullocks weighing under 6 cwt 17s 6d, from 6 to 7 cwt 1l, from 7 to 8 cwt 1l 2s 6d, and above 8 cwt 1l 5s a-head. The prices of coals quoted in our market list are those at which they are delivered from the ship into the barge in the river, and include all dues and charges to that point. But before they reach the general consumer there are charges for lighterage, landing, loading, and cartage, independent of the coal merchants' profit, to be added. These extra charges alone, taking the average distance of consumers from the wharf, amount to 6s or 7s the ton, and the price charged to the consumer is seldom less than 8s per ton on the market price. This, however, includes screening. But for coal used in factories and close to the river, where they can be delivered by porters direct from the barge, the charge upon the market price, purchased in large quantities, is about 4s 6d the ton; this includes 6d a ton commission for buying, lighterage from the ship, up or down the river, and porterage, in delivering from the barge to the cellar of the consumer.*

T. B., Manchester.—*We have yet been unable to ascertain the rates of exchange at Galveston at the date mentioned. None of the most eminent houses here have the information. We have, however, applied in other places, and still hope to procure it.*

J. K. K., Cheetham Hill, Manchester.—*If our correspondent will inform us what articles he wishes to refer to in the Texan tariff, we will inform him the duties chargeable thereon. We cannot inform him where a copy of the tariff can be procured—we fear not in this country.*

POSTCRIPT.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 5.

IN the HOUSE of LORDS, yesterday, Mr Thos. Baker, against whom an action has been brought for evidence given before the select committee on gaming and gaming houses, was examined at the bar along with his attorney, and proved the fact, that it was solely for evidence given that the action had been raised, as stated in the petition presented on the previous day. It was then ordered that the plaintiff and his attorney in the action should attend the House on Monday. —The Earl of Dalhousie laid on the table a minute relative to the Board of Trade, by which it would seem that it has been determined by the Government to discontinue the railway department, as a distinct branch of the Board of Trade, for reporting on the merits of new railway schemes. Henceforth the Board of Trade will overlook railroads, in the capacity of standing counsel for the public, and reporting whenever they think it necessary for the public convenience and security, but no future report is to enter into any particular scheme.—Lord Brougham pronounced a funeral oration on the defunct body, and attacked Mr Hudson for causing delay in the proceedings connected with the London and York lines. This was contradicted. —The Earl of Devon subsequently gave his lordship a hint that he spoke oftener than some wished to hear him.—Lord Brougham replied that the noble earl once sat as a clerk at the table of the house, and was then obliged to listen to him.—The Earl of Devon remarked on the good taste evinced in this allusion, and declared that whenever he found Lord Brougham violating the orders of the house he would interfere, and call upon the house to express its opinion.—The remaining business was routine.

The HOUSE of COMMONS had a morning sitting, and Lord Ashley's Lunatic bill was gone into, but so much opposed by Mr Duncombe and others that little progress was made. The evening sitting was occupied with a discussion on the new Scotch Poor Law bill, into which the house afterwards went into committee, voting in favour of doing so by a majority of 90 to 38. The evening was spent in going through the clauses, some of which were warmly opposed by Scotch members, but they were all carried.

LECTURES TO THE WORKING CLASSES.—Mr J. Simpson delivered his second address to the working classes, at Exeter Hall, last night. There were not so many persons present as on the former occasion, owing, no doubt, to the very bad state of the weather.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1845.

COTTON.—The good demand which has existed for several weeks past continues, both from the trade, speculators, and for export, and the middling qualities of American are rather dearer. Pernambuco has been again in good demand, at an advance of ¼d to ½d per lb, whilst other descriptions of Brazil and Egyptian fully maintain previous rates. Surat is also in good request, and the lower qualities are ½d higher.

Taken for consumption from 1st Jan. to 11th July		Whole import from Jan. 1st to 11th July		Computed stock July 11th.	
1845	1844	1845	1844	1845	1844
851,010 bags	661,190 bgs	1,183,010 bgs	1,029,463 bgs	1,043,410 bgs	1,000,640 bgs

COFFEE.—The market continues firm, with a steady demand; 230 casks Jamaica have been sold, chiefly at auction, and realized full prices. Of foreign, the sales are 700 bags Costa Rica at 36s to 52s, 170 brls. 800 bags Maracaibo, chiefly at 37s per cwt for fine ordinary, 150 bags Bahia at the quotations, and 60 casks 400 brls. and 100 bags washed Rio at 32s to 48s per cwt, the latter for export.

TEA is steady and firm, with a good business doing in all kinds.

GRAIN.—In consequence of the weather still remaining unfavourable, prices of wheat have advanced 4d to 6d per 70 lbs. Sweet American flour may be quoted 1s per barrel higher than this day week.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

THE proceedings in Parliament continue to be characterised by the usual evidences of a closing session.

On Monday Sir Robert Peel entered into a formal statement of the intentions of Government, with respect to measures more immediately under their charge. They are to proceed with the bill to relieve Jews from certain civil disabilities, with the Scotch Poor Law bill, the Bills of Exchange bill, the Small Debts bill, the Commons' Enclosure bill, and some Irish bills, of which a part are already before the house, and others are immediately to be brought on. This, with about eighty different votes of supply, which they have yet to take in the Commons, will constitute the ministerial business for the session. They relinquish for the session the Parochial Settlement bill, the Physic and Surgery bill, and the Charitable Trusts bill. The Ecclesiastical Courts bill, now in charge of Lord John Russell, is not to be allowed the chance of passing; and an Irish Registration bill, and an amended Corporations bill, are, among other things, promised hereafter, but not offered at present.

The House has been otherwise occupied in discussing once more their "privileges," the Irish Colleges bill, the Commons Enclosure bill, the late Slave-trade Convention with France on the motion of Lord Palmerston (who strongly condemns some of its provisions), Lord Ashley's Lunatic Asylum, and Mr Cowper's Field Garden, bills, all of which have nearly reached their last stages (the Irish College bill completely so) in the house. On Wednesday evening Mr Macaulay moved the second reading of Mr Rútherford's bill, for abolishing religious tests in the Scottish Universities. We elsewhere allude to the reception which that measure has received at the hands of Ministers. It is using mild language to say that their conduct in this matter is among the chief of even *their* disgraces. Could anything be more disgraceful? Mr Watson's Catholic Relief bill has also fallen a sacrifice to ministerial timidity.

Previous to the third reading of the Irish Colleges bill on Thursday night, an important motion, by way of amendment, was brought on by Mr Bernal Osborne, proposing inquiry into the amount of revenues of Trinity College, Dublin. Of course Ministers opposed it, and it was lost.

The Lords, or at least some of them, continue busy in railway committee. Otherwise nothing of importance has been said or done.

Sir J. Duckworth, as was expected, has got in for Exeter, Captain Bennett for West Suffolk, and the Attorney-General for Abingdon. The latter, who alone, during recent elections, has appeared professedly as a Ministerial candidate, had an *escape* rather than a victory, although the borough has not been contested since the passing of the Reform bill, and has always been in the hands of the Tories. Indeed, the lord of the manor has been accustomed to look upon the votes of the electors as his property, in much the same way as he looked upon the houses which they rented of him. With such aid, to have carried the election by a majority of 27 votes is not much for the Attorney-General to boast of. Contrary to all expectation, Mr Kelly, after having at last been made Solicitor-General, has gone down to Cambridge to try the chance of sitting for that place again. He is opposed by Mr Shafto Adair—a gentleman of the Whig party, and who was at first described as inimical to a repeal of the corn laws, but that is not so, for he has formally promised to vote for their "total and immediate" repeal. He has expressed himself favourable to the Maynooth bill, and there can be no doubt that that will be a greater hindrance to his election, than Mr Kelly's approval of the same will be to his; though, everything considered, the chances are at present against the Solicitor-General obtaining the seat.

The Quarter's Revenue has been published, and is subjoined. It is, in most respects, a gratifying document. The large temporary decrease in the amount of the Customs is very easily accounted for, when we call to mind the late alterations in the tariff.

AN ABSTRACT *of the Net Produce of the* REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN, *in the years and quarters ended the 5th of July* 1844 *and* 1845, *showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.*

YEARS ENDED JULY 5.

	1844	1845	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Customs	19,770,158	19,807,044	36,886	—
Excise	11,965,602	12,074,999	109,397	—
Stamps	6,518,063	6,846,883	328,820	—
Taxes	4,197,516	4,228,441	30,925	—
Property Tax	5,247,663	5,261,954	14,291	—
Post Office	632,000	679,000	47,000	—
Crown Lands	145,000	125,000	—	20,000
Miscellaneous	493,140	658,819	165,679	—
Total Ordinary Revenue	48,969,142	49,682,140	732,998	20,000
Imprest and other monies	187,703	410,145	222,442	—
Repayments of advances	1,063,833	975,571	—	88,262
Total Income	50,220,678	51,067,856	955,440	108,262
Deduct Decrease			108,262	
Increase on the Year			847,178	

QUARTERS ENDED JULY 5.

	1844	1845	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Customs	4,869,235	4,499,548	—	369,687
Excise	3,115,593	2,965,684	—	149,908
Stamps	1,705,033	1,837,076	132,043	—
Taxes	1,989,874	2,000,567	10,693	—
Property Tax	752,485	909,991	157,506	—
Post Office	155,000	155,000	—	—
Crown Lands	30,000	30,000	—	—
Miscellaneous	422,187	13,652	—	408,535
Total Ordinary Revenue	13,039,406	12,411,518	300,242	928,130
Imprest and other monies	49,018	29,262	—	19,756
Repayments of advances	274,557	182,354	—	92,203
Total Income	13,362,981	12,623,134	300,242	1,040,089
Deduct Increase				300,242
Decrease on the Quarter				739,847

THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Meetings of Banks and Public Companies, and Mercantile Appointments, in the ensuing Week.

Tuesday, July 15th.—Midland Railway Company.—Shropshire Banking Company.—St Katherine's Dock Company.
Wednesday, July 16th.—Isle of Man Commercial Bank.—Alfred Life Assurance Company.—Shropshire Banking Company.
Friday, July 18th.—Sheffield and Hallamshire Bank.—Berks Union Bank.
Monday, July 21st.—Commercial Bank of London.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
Sold—quarters	98,243	1,653	26,851	189	5,170	915
Weekly average price	47s 11d	29s 10d	22s 8d	31s 0d	38s 10d	39s 5d
Six weeks' average	47s 7d	29s 10d	22s 7d	31s 5d	38s 4d	38s 0d

Imported and cleared for consumption in the week.

	Wheat imported	Wheat cleared for consump	Barley imported	Barley cleared for consump	Amount of duty on wheat	Amount of duty on barl'y
	quarters.	quarters.	quarters	quarters.	£	£
Foreign	12,252	86	2,633	393	86	174
Colonial	15,983	15,384	—	—	865	—
Total	28,235	15,470	2,633	393	951	174

NOTE.—*Imported—Oats* 15,689 *qrs; Peas* 7,515 *qrs; Beans* 852 *qrs. Duty paid —Oats* 13,077 *qrs; Peas* 6,126 *qrs; Beans* 384 *qrs. Duty of the week* 5,204*l.*

INDIGO QUARTERLY SALES.

THE quarterly sales commenced on Tuesday last the 8th instant. The quantity declared amounted to no less than 17,224 chests of all sorts. A portion of them is not yet exhibited for examination, nor even landed from the ship in which they are imported. The eagerness of many an importer to bring his goods to market emanates frequently from a desire to ascertain the existing value of the goods in the London market, which can best be done by letting the indigo go through the show, and consequently through the examination of the brokers, than from any pressing intention to dispose of them forcibly at any price. Hence a considerable portion of indigo, which could not be got ready for the show, has every day been withdrawn from the catalogue, and more probably will be taken out. The whole consists of about 13,000 chests of Bengal and similar sorts, upwards of 2000 chests Kurpah, 1500 chests Madras, several hundred chests Oude, and other low sorts. The account at the close of this day's sale stands thus:—Of the total of 17,224 chests, about 3046 chests are withdrawn altogether; 3711 chests have passed the hammer, and of these 730 chests have been bought in, and 2981 chests *bona fide* sold. About 10,500 chests are to come forward, of which no doubt some will be withdrawn likewise. The sale opened on Tuesday last without animation, but the demand has much increased, and to-day almost every lot was sold. The prices went on the first two days at rather uneven rates, but were much more steady to-day and yesterday. The demand from abroad runs now more upon good and middling sorts than at most of our quarterly sales of late years. In consequence of this change in the demand, mixed and ordinary sorts, Kurpah's Madras, &c., are much neglected, and may be bought from 2d to 4d per pound cheaper than in April last, but the better sorts, as described above, fetch the April rates, and can only occasionally be picked up 2d per lb lower. The sale, however, does not wear a lively complexion, and we observe very little indigo bought on speculation; the home trade purchases at a proportionate rate, but to all appearance not beyond that. The demand from Germany and other parts of the continent is good, but not very extensive.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE COTTON TRADE.

AGGREGATE STOCK *in Liverpool, London, and Glasgow*:—

	1843. bales	1844. bales	1845. bales
Stock 1st of January	561,430	784,710	897,066
Total import from 1st Jan. to 30th June	1,259,316	998,212	1,238,200
	1,820,746	1,782,922	2,135,266
Export from 1st Jan. to 30th June	57,300	48,900	60,300
	1,763,446	1,734,022	2,074,966
Burnt in Liverpool, 1843	10,700	—	—
	1,752,746	1,734,022	2,074,966
Stock remaining at the three ports on the 30th June	1,059,600	1,078,900	1,244,700
Deliveries for home consumption	693,146	655,122	830,266
Or per week	26,659	25,197	32,110
Prices in bond on the 30th June:—	per lb	per lb	per lb
Georgia	2¾d a 5d	3¼d a 5¼d	3¼d a 5d
Surat	2¾d 3¾d	2¾d 4d	2¾d 3¾d

The import during last month was very heavy, and, notwithstanding the great delivery, the stock at its close is larger than at any former period. Prices have, however, been fully supported, and American descriptions are even somewhat dearer. The consumption of them has increased more than that of other sorts, the favourable state of the manufacturing interest rendering it less important and desirable to use a cheaper and inferior article; the consumption of East India cotton, in fact, is less than in 1844.

In this market the stock of cotton amounts to 94,580 bales, of which 63,800 bales Surat, and 24,600 bales Madras, against a total of 87,330 last year. We have a fair export demand.

Notwithstanding the large direct imports of cotton from the United States into the continental ports of Europe (France not included), the export from this country is greater than last year.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday.—There has been a very healthy market for goods generally, with a tendency to rather higher prices, particularly in shirtings for the East, and in domestic cloths. The demand for yarn continues still buoyant. and higher prices were obtained for some numbers, for which large contracts have been made.

LEEDS, Tuesday.—Our markets at the cloth halls have been dull this week, compared with the markets of late. The supply of goods for the market was small both on Saturday and Tuesday, a great proportion of what were brought by the country carts, being delivered direct to the merchants to order. Beavers, fancy cloakings, and shawls are the principal articles in demand; fine and middle cloths are dull of sale. Prices are stationary. There has been a little improvement in business in the warehouses this week, compared with the last few weeks.

BRADFORD, Thursday.—In yarns no material change, if anything carded yarns not quite so brisk, and prices in *some* cases a trifle lower The demand for combed yarns for export is still dull, and stocks are accumulating. Wools cannot be quoted higher, but prices are very firm, especially for hogs. Our spinners are not in a very enviable position just now. The piece market is very dull; no change in prices.

HUDDERSFIELD, Tuesday.—In vestings there were fewer buyers, but the manufacturers have quite as many orders on hand as they can execute for some time. Woollen goods are sold as fast as brought into the market, especially new patterns, and altogether this trade is as brisk as can be desired.

LEICESTER WOOL FAIR.—The chairman (the Hon. Mr Wilson) read the report of the day's fair; the substance of which was that 25,492 fleeces had been brought to sale, as against 19,376 last year; of the former 23,517 had been sold, while last there were only 17,000 sold; that Mr Varley (the winner of the silver cup) had, up to four o'clock, purchased 917 tods, Mr S. Viccars 383 tods, Mr Wood 355, Mr Higginson 301, Mr Burgess 259, Messrs Viccars and Son 205; and the price had varied from 28s to 33s. Mr Wilson said that he had himself sold a mixed lot of wool; part of it was half Down and Leicester, with a portion of pure Down, and that made 36s. His Leicester ewes and ewes and wethers made 30s. He was perfectly satisfied, and hoped every other seller was too. The object of establishing the fair was to get the times price; and he thought they were making a very fair approximation to it.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—*Wednesday.*

(From the Liverpool Price Current.)

With the exception of cotton, the sales of produce this week have been less extensive than the preceding, and, in consequence, the prices of some articles are rather lower. For guano, the demand has improved, and 6*l* per ton has been obtained for prime Ichaboe The iron market is still irregular, speculators have this week accepted 62s 6d per ton for Scotch pig, free on board in the Clyde.

DYEWOODS.—The sales this week have been very small, consisting of not more than 100 tons of all sorts, without change in price.

FLAX.—From 40 to 50 tons of St Petersburgh, 12-a-head and 9-a-head, were brought to auction, but withdrawn. Subsequently the whole sold—the former at from 42*l* 5s to 42*l* 10s per ton, and the latter at 39*l* per ton.

GUANO.—The sales reported this week are a cargo of prime Ichaboe—450 tons in warehouse at 5*l* 15s. Some small parcels at 6*l*. A cargo, 400 tons of inferior, sold at auction at from 4*l* 5s to 4*l* 7s 6d. For a cargo from Saldanha Bay, and another from Plum pudding Island, there were no biddings.

GUM.—Several parcels of Senegal have been sold at from 105s to 120s per

cwt for quantity, the former price is now accepted. 5 tons have been sold at 105s, delivered in Glasgow.

HEMP.—There is no change to notice since last week. 29l per ton is the lowest price from the warehouse for St Petersburgh clean.

TAR.—The sales consist of 500 barrels Carolina at 11s 3d, and a cargo of Swedish, the price of which is not allowed to transpire.

TURPENTINE.—300 brls of new fine quality have been sold at 8s 3d per cwt for inferior old hardly a bid could be obtained.

WOOD.—A cargo of Quebec pine timber has been sold this week at 19d per foot, and two cargoes at 18½d per foot.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

[FRIDAY EVENING.

THE foreign arrivals during the present week have been of the most unimportant description. Accounts have been received from THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE to the 8th of May, and from GRAHAM'S TOWN to the 1st of May. Sir Peregrine Maitland had considered the recent collision, between the Dutch boors and the natives so important, that he had proceeded to the frontier personally to investigate the cause. From all that can be collected, it appears that, on the present occasion, the boors were the aggressors, who, however, appeared determined to resist the authority of the Colonial Government, and in consequence of which detachments of troops, with artillery and their guns, had been ordered to advance.

SYDNEY.—The vessel which brought the account of the fatal collision which had taken place with the aborigines in New Zealand, has brought papers from Sydney to the 19th of March, which are, however, only a few days later than our last accounts, and contain no news of interest.

ADELAIDE.—We are happy to observe, by a file of papers just received, that this colony proceeds in the most flourishing and satisfactory manner. The *Adelaide Observer* of the 22d of Feb. contains a very interesting account of the "South Australian Agricultural and Horticultural Society's" fifth annual show. By this report we have the gratifying fact of the rapid improvement both in quality and quantity of all the products of the colony, which in all respects exhibits a cheering aspect. The financial difficulties appear to have been entirely overcome by the policy pursued by the governor, and the income of the year was in excess of the expenditure. The other arrivals of the week are without any interest.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

To follow the E. I. Indigo Sales.

450 serons Guatema'a indigo

Tuesday, 15th.

125 hhds Barbadoes sugar
1800 bags Madras do
40 baskets Java do
5500 packages tea
1350 bags Ceylon coffee
660 bags Malabar pepper
800 bags Bengal rice
81 serons cochineal
211 chests lac dye
3 chests indigo
20 tons sapan wood
20 tons logwood
50 tons red sanders wood

Wednesday, 16th.

1400 bags E. I. coffee
20 bags pepper
7 cases nutmegs
2 cases mace
1 case cloves
57 bags cochineal
2800 bags saltpetre
455 pockets turmeric
12 serons indigo
351 slabs tin
1 bale Bengal safflower
60 bales Persian do
6400 pieces red wood
2384 bales raw silk
36 cases do do
25 bales waste do

Thursday, 17th.

400 bags Bengal sugar
400 cases Calicut ginger
200 barrels Jamaica do
150 pockets Bengal do
300 bags pimento
4 chests cassia lignea
290 Bourbon cloves
16 casks mace
2 chests do

Friday, 18th.

6200 chests cassia lignea

Thursday, 24th,

1097 bales Madras cotton
654 bales Surat do

Latest City Accounts.

SILK.—In Italian there has not been much business done this week. Prices are higher and evince a strong tendency to a farther rise.

ENGLISH WOOL still looks well and in healthy demand, the fact, however, is certain that the farmers are getting more for their fleeces than the holder can afford to give, and, if there is not a farther improvement in demand and prices, there will be no good done by the buyers at the present prices.

FOREIGN WOOL.—Prices keep full up to our quotations. The sales continue to go on with good spirit, and at prices fully equal the last sales in May.

COTTON.—There has been a good demand for cotton, particularly on Monday, when 2000 bales sold at very full prices, and in some cases ⅛d per lb advance on American, Surats also rather dearers; since that period there has been less activity, but the market closes steadily, prices being fully maintained, the buying was chiefly by exporters.

Sales of COTTON WOOL *from Friday 4th July to Thursday 10th July, inclusive.*

American	940	3⅞d to 4¼d middling to fair
Surat	1720	2⅞d to 3⅛d middling to fair
Madras	150	2¼d to 2⅜d middling fair western
Berbice	30	7¾d to — good
Total	2830	bales

HEMP, drooping, but very little passing. FLAX is steady.

OIL.—221 casks palm at public sale, partly sold at good prices; middling to fine 26s to 30s, low 23s 3d to 25s 6d. 20 hhds 2 pps cocoa nut sold at 28s 6d to 28s 3d per cwt.

TAR.—Swedish is still quiet, a parcel is reported to have been sold at 12s 6d; Archangel is scarce, and commands last week's rates. English coal is firm at 6s 6d.

LEATHER.—The business of this week at Leadenhall shows some improvement in extent, although not in prices, over the previous week. A good demand continues for prime qualities of crop hides, for horse hides and the *best* calf skins, at former quotations; more also has been doing in butts. For dressing hides generally there is little inquiry. The present low prices of leather have been promoted, in some degree, by the repeated arrivals of tanned leather (since the removal of the whole of the duty) from the United States and from Austria; and although its quality will not allow it successfully to compete with the English tannages, yet, by being offered at low prices, it has an obvious tendency to reduce the value of that which is home manufactured.

METALS.—The iron market still continues depressed, and very little business doing. Spelter, not so fair as last week. Other metals without remark.

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—In Irish there is little doing except for immediate wants, sellers looking for a continuation of present prices, and buyers unwilling to purchase unless at a reduction, from the prospect of the make being large. The Liverpool market remains much in the same state as the London; the probability is that lower prices will be taken; the arrivals of foreign butter continue good, though not equal to the demand; best Friesland is selling from 86s to 90s.

BACON.—The deliveries of this article show a larger consumption than usual at this season of the year, being 860 bales more than corresponding week last year, and 1,080 bales more than 1843; the holders are looking for still higher prices, which no doubt will be realised if we should have a month or two of hot weather.

LARD is in good demand at from 60s to 62s for bladdered, and 50s to 52s for keg; little American left, fine keg selling at 44s, inferior in flasks 38s to 40s, grease for machinery from 14s to 18s per cwt, and for sheep salve from 24s to 28s.

CHEESE.—Fresh and good descriptions sell readily at present prices; some American cheese has arrived at Liverpool, the quality is said to be inferior, for which 40s to 42s per cwt is asked; the Dutch merchants are asking higher prices for their cheese, which the buyers are not disposed to give; the make is said to be very large, consequently prices must soon give way.

HAMS continue in good demand, both English, Irish, and Westphalia; the traders are expecting higher prices.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Weekly Deliveries.

	Butter. Stock	Delivery	Bacon. Stock	Delivery
1844.....	16,240	3,090	14,800	3,830
1845.....	5,670	4,790	18,360	4,690

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish Butter	980	firkins
Foreign do	5,560	casks
Irish Bacon	3,850	bales

SUGAR.—There has been a rather a firmer market for B. P. to-day, and the sales of West India are 700 hhds. For 11,700 bags Mauritius, in public sales, there was a good competition, and the whole was realised at an advance of 6d to 1s, brown from 35s 6d to 45s 6d, with yellow from 46s 6d to 53s. 1,700 bags brown Madras went rather lower, from 37s 6d to 40s 6d. About 200 chests good brown Maroim have been sold at 26s 3d.

REFINED SUGAR.—In the home market there has been a steady business, but not much disposition to purchase. Prices nominally continue the same. The bonded market has been very animated, with every prospect of a further rise in crashed sugars, as the accounts from St Petersburg are very favourable. There was about 500 tons of English and 350 tons of Dutch crashed sold this week. By the letters from Holland this day the market is again higher, and very brisk, and a large business doing higher than our quotations.

COFFEE.—There was no public sale to-day, and very little was done by private contract; good ordinary Ceylons were dull at 47s to 48s. East India, for shipping, is still in good request, but little is offering.

TEA exhibits but little alteration in value, with good and steady demand. Small public sales, amounting to 6000 packages, took place on Wednesday last, chiefly made up of green teas. 2500 sold as follows:—congou none, the few parcels being all withdrawn at maximum ruling rates; the only blacks finding buyers were a few plain orange pekoes, at 1s 2d; plain capers at 11d, and three small breaks, each of "scented imperial capers" and "scented gunpowder capers"—these are the sorts we have so frequently had lately to notice under the head of "Chulan," and they maintain their popularity, realising 2s 8d to 3s 1d per lb. The few scented orange pekoes were withdrawn at 3s 3d per lb, not much too high a price, however, they being really fine and in small packages. Common twankay, none brought forward. The superior greens consisted chiefly of blooms or hyson skins, and the finer hyson kinds in hyson chests and imported as hysons—the "blooms" commanded 1s 7d to 2s 3½d per lb, and the "hyson hyson kinds" 2s 4½d to 2s 5d; true kinds of "hyson" went rather easier, ruling from 2s 6d to 3s 1d; a few *fine* were withdrawn at 4s per lb; imperials realised 2s 10d to 3s 1d; and gunpowder 3s 5d to 3s 9d for hyson flavour. No young hyson passed, save one break of very fine which was taken at 3s 6d per lb. The market rates are, for common congou, 9½d cash; souchong kinds, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; pekoe kinds, 1s 6d to 1s 10d; and superior "moning" sorts, 2s to 2s 4d, twankay yellow leaf, 1s 2d; curled and brightish ditto, 1s 2½d to 1s 5d; young hysons, Canton made, 1s 4d to 1s 6d; bohea kinds, 6d to 9d; twankay flavour, 1s 8d to 2s 2d; hyson flavour, 2s 3d to 3s 6d; gunpowder and imperial, lowest clean, 2s 3d to 4s "new make."

RICE.—3,000 bags and 700 sacks Bengal went rather cheaper, fine white 12s 6d to 13s, good 12s 6d, and middling 11s 6d to 12s; 150 bags low Java brought 10s 6d.

PEPPER.—600 bags sold steadily, brown Penang from 2¼d to 2⅝d, ordinary to very good clean Sumatra 2⅝d to 2¾d.

FRUIT.—At public sale by John Dalgliesh, on Thursday, of 132 packages, Patras currants sound quality, butts partly sold for 46s, caroteels taken in at 47s, barrels at 48s, and cases at 49s. A large business done this week, but at lower prices. The stock in first hands now inconsiderable, but holders still evince a disposition to sell. Other fruit undeserving notice, being without interest. Accounts from Spain report a large crop forthcoming.

WEST INDIA PINES.—On Monday a sale of 2000 pines took place at the sale rooms of Keeling and Hunt, Monument yard. They were received by the royal mail steamer "*Medway*" from the Bahamas, packed in an improved manner, and reached this country in finer condition than those of any previous importation. This new branch of the fruit trade has created an additional medium of interchange which cannot fail to be of advantage both to our western colonies and our manufacturers at home, for the more the colonies can find a market for, the greater quantity of manufactures will they be able to consume. The increased demand for pines for the British market has, it appears, already enhanced their value fifty per cent.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVRE, July 5.—*Cotton.*—There has been considerable activity in the market, particularly in the beginning of the week, in consequence of advices of shipments from the United States to this country reporting them to be limited; both consumers and speculators have come forward freely, and prices have advanced 3 to 4 per cent. The sales of the week are upwards of 16,000 bales; arrivals 12,500 bales; stock 77,000 bales, against 135,000 bales in 1844, and 177,000 bales in 1843. *Coffee.*—The demand has been well supported, and prices of St Domingo are again higher; the sales are nearly 15,000 bags of different descriptions; the stock is much reduced. *Sugar.*—There is an improvement in French colonial sugar, both as to price and demand: 1600 hhds have changed hands, of foreign sugar nothing remains. *Rice.*—Quiet, but not lower; stock 550 brls. *Indigo.*—But little doing; 68 boxes of Bengal have, however, been sold; during last month about 600 boxes of all sorts have been taken out of the market. *Ashes.*—Arrivals again considerable. Sales small. *Hides and Skins.*—No improvement, though some parcels have found buyers. *Tallow.*—Only 100 casks St Petersburg have been sold for exportation. *Whale Oil.*—Without demand. Of *Whalebone* some rather considerable purchases, at lower prices.

HAMBURGH, July 5.—*Coffee.*—Sales for the week 13,500 bags, exclusively Brazil and Laguayra—prices supported. *Sugar.*—A good, and since the accounts of the Dutch sales a lively, demand at an advance; sales 1300 chests of Brazil and 5000 boxes of Havana: more would have been done had not the reduced stock prevented it. *Cotton.*—A cargo of 1100 bales Mobile sold at former prices. *Tobacco.*—Sales are considerable. *Spelter.*—Rather dull and lower, but rallying upon receipt of the last English mail.

ANTWERP, July 5.—*Coffee.*—There have been sold this week about 6000 bags Brazil and St Domingo, the latter, as well as Java, of which 1000 bags were taken at an advance. *Sugar.*—Sales of Manilla and Havana at a further advance, again principally for export. *Cotton.*—Prices very firm, but only 150 bales American and 650 bales Surat sold. *Whale Oil.*—Large sales for export. *Tobacco.*—Rather a better demand. *Wheat.*—There are considerable sales of foreign, at improved prices. *Barley, Oats,* and *Oil Seeds,* neglected.

AMSTERDAM, July 8.—*Coffee.*—Prices unaltered, but the market tightening, and holders less disposed to sell; about 7000 bags Java and St Domingo have been sold. *Sugar.*—The company's sales of 56,000 krans of Java went off with great briskness, and an advance of 2s 6d to 6s per cwt upon last May sales, and about 9d to 1s per cwt above the highest valuation; the finer descriptions obtained the highest advance. Refined has again commanded higher prices, and experienced a brisk demand. *Indigo.*—Not much doing; stock 3350 chests, against 1670 chests in 1844. *Hides* and *Skins* in better demand. *Cotton.*—American readily saleable, at previous prices. *Rapeseed* quiet. *Clover Seed* in better demand. *Linseed* firmer. *Wheat* firm, and a better inquiry both for consumption and export.

The Gazette.

DOWNING STREET, July 4.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Tennant, Esq. to be Secretary to the Central Board of Commissioners of Public Roads in the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 7.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Bero as Consul at Gibraltar for his Majesty the King of the French.

Tuesday, July 8.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Douthwaite and Bowen, Castle street, Holborn, wholesale jewellers—Nash and Howkins, Norwich, chemists—J. Thomas, jun., and Co., Northwich, Cheshire, grocers—Graham, Fisher, and Darwen, Chorley, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers; as far as regards T. Darwen—Brown, Sharps, and Co., Paisley and London, muslin manufacturers; as far as regards T., J., and C. Sharp—Moore and Gudgin, Sandy and Stratford, Bedfordshire, farmers—Halstead, Brothers, Engine bridge mill, near Huddersfield, woollen cloth manufacturers; as far as regards W. Halstead—Wilkins and Quin, Soho square, milliners—W. and J. Baily, Haywood Oaks and Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire, farmers—Aspinall and Cross, Whitefield and Manchester, nankeen manufacturers—Bowler and Son, Bridge street, Southwark, hat manufacturers—Roberts and Grainger, Manchester, plaisterers—Walmsley and Turnbull, Manchester, painters—Tiddeman and Guthrie, Earl street, Blackfriars, iron merchants—M. F. and W. C. T. Wagstaffe, Long lane, Southwark, and Walcot place, Lambeth, surgeons—Grafton and Twining, Glocester, confectioners—Paterson and Co., Truro; as far as regards G. D. Paterson—Westbrook and Isaac, Northampton, booksellers—Holt, Brothers, Leeds and Berlin, wool merchants; as far as regards W. Holt—W. and G. P. Swinden, Liverpool, law stationers—Monk and Booth, Preston, Lancashire, surgeons—W. D. and E. Gadenne, Maidenhead court, Moor lane, machine rulers—J. Arbouin, jun., Butcher, and Blease, Mark lane, wine brokers; as far as regards A. W. Blease—Batt and Conquest, Newport, Isle of Wight, millers—James and Tottie, Gresham street, merchant—R. Johnson, W. Bulmer, and J. Johnson, Watling street, warehousemen; as far as regards W. Bulmer.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Ferguson, Liverpool, tea dealers—first dividend of 2s, on Monday July 14 or any subsequent Monday, at the office of Mr Turner, Liverpool.

Brocklehurst, Dircks, and Nelson, Liverpool, engineers—third dividend of 3s 2½d; and second dividend of 15s 7d, on the separate estate of H. Dircks, on Monday July 14 or any subsequent Monday, at Mr Turner's.

Colnaghi, Cockspur street, printseller—third dividend of 10d, on Saturday July 12 and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.

Dobbs, Liverpool, wine merchant—dividend of 20s, on Wednesday July 9 or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Follett's, Liverpool.

BANKRUPTS.

HENRY HARRIS, Champion grove, Camberwell, and Cole street, Dover road, Newington, hide salesman, to surrender July 15 at half-past 1 o'clock, August 18 at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Silvester, Great Dover street; official assignee, Mr Alsager, Birchin lane.

GEORGE POCOCK, Brighton, linendraper, July 17, August 18 at 1 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Reed and Shaw, Friday street; official assignee, Mr Whitmore, Basinghall street.

CHARLES JONES, Adstock, Buckinghamshire, salesman, July 15 at half-past 12 o'clock, August 18 at 11, at the Bankrupts's Court: solicitors, Blower, Vizard, and Parson, Lincoln's inn fields; official assignee, Mr Whitmore.

JOSEPH TINSON, Faringdon, Berkshire, innkeeper, July 17 at 11 o'clock, August 19 at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, White and Eyre, Bedford row; and Crowdy and Son, Faringdon; official assignee, Mr Belcher.

MATHEW F. SALABERT, Opera colonade, Haymarket, hatter, July 19 at 1 o'clock, August 28 at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Younge and Hancock, Tokenhouse yard; official assignee, Mr Follett, Sambrook court Basinghall court.

ARTHUR WRIGHT, Kettering, Northamptonshire, grocer, July 19 at half-past 12 o'clock, August 23 at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Gilbert, Hooke street, and Gutteres, Philpot lane; official assignee, Mr Follett.

CHARLES W. KESSELMEYER, Manchester, merchant, July 21, August 13 at 12 o'clock, at the Manchester District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Makinson and Sanders, Temple; and Atkinson and Saunders, Manchester; official assignee, Mr Fraser, Manchester.

JOSEPH ROBINSON, Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff printer, July 22, August 12 at 11 o'clock, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Sudlow, Son, and Torr, Chancery lane; and Mr Middleton, Leeds; official assignee, Mr Young, Leeds.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Manchester, grocer, July 25, August 15 at 12 o'clock, at the Manchester District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Humphreys, Keightley, and Parkin, Chancery lane; Holden and Clarke, Liverpool; and Hampson and Son, Manchester; official assignee, Mr Pott, Manchester.

WILLIAM NELL, Ardwick and Manchester, common brewer, July 21, August 13 at 12 o'clock, at the Manchester District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Hitchcock, Buckley, and Tidswell, Manchester; and Gregory and Bourdillon, Bedford row; official assignees, Mr Fraser, Manchester.

JAMES M. GARDNER, Liverpool, wine merchant, July 21, August 20 at 11 o'clock, at the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Bridger and Blake, London wall; and Mr Dodge, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr Morgan, Liverpool.

JONES SPENCER, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer, July 22, August 12 at 11 o'clock, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Emmett and Allen, Bloomsbury square; Mr Bennett, Halifax, and Mr Courtney, Leeds; official assignee, Mr Young, Leeds.

CHARLES NEWELL, Calverley, Yorkshire, linendraper, July 22, August 12, at 11 o'clock, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Williamson and Hill, Gray's inn; and Mr Cariss, Leeds; official assignee, Mr Freeman, Leeds.

JAMES REECE, Axminster, ironmonger, July 23, August 14 at 1 o'clock, at the Exeter District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Holme and Co., New inn; Mr Knight, Axminster; and Messrs Warren, Exeter; official assignee, Mr Hirtzel, Exeter.

CERTIFICATES *to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before July* 29.

Jacobs, Farringdon market, fruit salesman—Doogood, Camden terrace, Camden town, wine merchant—Simpson and Irvin, Blackfriars road, engineers—Cock, Lambeth walk, Surrey, painter—T. Gibbons, jun., Wells-next-the-sea, Norfolk, merchant—J. and T. Lamb, Kidderminster, engineers—Balmer, Hartlepool, timber merchant—I. and T. Batt, Old Broad street, silkmen—Painter, Great Peter street, Westminster, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. Anderson, Dunfermline, manufacturer, July 16 Aug. 6, at 12 o'clock, at Hutton's Inn, Dunfermline.

J. and J. Loch, Whitburn, merchants, July 12 Aug. 2, at twelve o'clock, at the office of Mr Miller, Linlithgow.

G. Stuart, Earlston, draper, July 15 Aug. 8, at one o'clock, at Sheill's Inn, Earlston.

J. Stephenson, Edinburgh, commission agent, July 16 Aug. 6, at 2 o'clock, at the chambers of Mr Alexander, Edinburgh.

N. Carmichael, Drygate Toll bar, near Glasgow, spirit dealer, July 12 Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the chambers of M'Ewan and Aitken, Glasgow.

Gazette of Last Night.

Friday, July 11.

WHITEHALL, July 9.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto John Francis Davis, Esq., Governor of Hong Kong, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

A. and W. J. R. Crowder. Wakefield, Yorkshire, wine merchants—Goldthorp and Rhodes, jun., Wakefield, Yorkshire, worsted spinners—Taphouse & Lovesay, smiths—Todd and Waters, Winchester, attorneys—Hindes and Thompson, Leeds, stockbrokers—Fitch and Newell, Chelmsford, Essex, patent salt manufacturers—Ingledew and Cattley, 68 Upper Thames street, City, wholesale grocers—Jones, Price, and Williams, Builth, Breconshire, bankers—Knebone and Partridge, Plymouth, livery stable-keepers—Woolley and Mason, Sheffield, tobacco manufacturers—Bigge, J. G., T., R., A. C. Bridge, and C. R. Bigge, 32 Ludgate hill, City, jewellers—Gaden, S. Adey, and W. L. C. Adey, Poole, timber merchants—W. and W. C. Miller, Little Gonerby, Lincolnshire, builders—Thurstan and Burley, Darlaston, Staffordshire, grocers—Baker and Earl, Huyton and Liverpool, statuaries—Jos., John, and T. Peniston, Holbeck, Yorkshire, cloth finishers—Belloni and Primavesi, Warminster, Wiltshire, watchmakers—Greenwood, Clough, Turner, and Kershaw, Manchester, &c., coach proprietors (so far as regards J. Kershaw)—Crosland and Crowther, Elland, Yorkshire, millers—Yearsley and Bousfield, 30 St Mary-at-Hill, Tower street, City, wine merchants—R. J. and W. Edwards, 28 and 29 Middle row, Holborn—Lord, Rolfe, and Izod, 3 & 9 George yard, Lombard street, and 3 Great Tower street, City, wine merchants.

BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAM PYRSLEY, Woolwich, hatmaker, July 18, at half-past one, and August 12 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Alsager, official assignee, 12 Birchin lane, Cornhill; and Mr Hughes, solicitor, Chapel street, Bedford row.

SAMUEL ELPHICK, now or late of the Green Dragon, Bermondsey street, Surrey, victualler, July 18 at two, and August 22 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Alsagar, official assignee, 12 Birchin lane, Cornhill; and Mr Pyke, solicitor, Lincoln's inn fields.

WILLIAM H. RAWE, of Portsea, currier, July 17 & August 18 at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy London. Mr Whitmore, official assignee, 2 Basinghall street; and Messrs Clarke, solicitors, Bishopsgate Church yard.

JOHN HAVARD, 19 Brook street, Bond street, lamp maker, July 17 at half-past twelve, and August 22 at half-past one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr W. Whitmore, official assignee, 2 Basinghall street; and Mr Hodgon, solicitor, Red Lion square.

WILLIAM BURLEIGH, Haverhill, Suffolk, scrivener, July 19 at half-past eleven, and Aug. 22 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Belcher, official assignee; Mr Holmes, solicitor, Liverpool street, Bishopsgate; and Mr Jardine, solicitor, Stoke, Essex.

THE FORCE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, now or lately of Bishopsgate street Within, City, underwriters, July 24 at half-past eleven, and August 23 at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Pennell, official assignee; and Mr Ellis, solicitor, Cowper's court, Cornhill.

JOHN A. DOW, Romford, Essex, draper, July 19 at half-past one, and August 12 at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Follett, official assignee, 1 Sambrook court, Basinghall street; Bristow and Tarrant, solicitors, 2 Bond court, Walbrook, and Greenwich.

THOMAS EASTWOOD, Brighton, grocer, July 19 at eleven, and August 23 at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Green, official assignee, 18 Aldermanbury; Stevens and Co. solicitors, Queen street, Cheapside.

JOHN DAVENPORT, Little Love lane, City, wholesale hosier, July 22 at half-past twelve, & August 11 at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Edwards, official assignee, 7 Frederick's place, Old Jewry; and Mr Watson, solicitor, 2 Winchester buildings, Broad street.

JAMES FILBEY, Egham, licenced victualler, July 21, at one, and August 11, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Groom, official assignee, 12 Abchurch lane, Lombard street; and Mr Lloyd, solicitor, Milk street, Cheapside.

JOSEPH THORN, New Brentford and Great Ealing, paper hanger, July 23 at half-past twelve, and August 11 at half-past one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr J. F. Groom, official assignee, 12 Abchurch lane, Lombard street; and Mr Sleap, solicitor, 2 Middle Temple lane.

JOHN FARROW, Stanton, Suffolk, draper, July 23 at one, and August 22 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr J. F. Groom, official assignee, 12 Abchurch lane, Lombard street; Soles and Turner, solicitors, 68 Aldermanbury.

JOHN SHORLAND, Bristol, grocer, July 25 at twelve, and August 22 at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol. Mr Acraman, official assignee, Bristol; and Messrs Cross and Co. solicitors, Bristol.

THOMAS LOVELL, Henstridge marsh, Somersetshire, dealer, July 28 and August 22, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol. Mr Hutton, official assignee, Bristol; Messrs Poole and Gamlen, solicitors, Gray's inn, London; and Mr Chandler, solicitor, Sherborne, Dorsetshire.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

John Clarke, Market Harborough, carpet manufacturer—first dividend of 20s in the pound, payable at 7 Waterloo street, Birmingham, any Thursday.

Thomas Coleman, John Morris, John Beebee Morris, and Thomas Morris, Leominster, Herefordshire, bankers—final dividend of ¼d in the pound, payable at 27 Waterloo street, Birmingham, any Thursday.

Richard Benbow, Liverpool, timber merchant—final dividend of 8½d in the pound, payable at 12 Cook street, Liverpool, any Wednesday.

Anthony Elder, Brimpscombe, Gloucestershire, cloth factor—final dividend of ¼d in the pound, payable at 19 St Augustine's place, Bristol, any Monday.

William Ambrose, Awre, Gloucestershire, timber merchant—third and final dividend of 2¾d in the pound, payable at 19 St Augustine's place, Bristol, any Monday.

William Starr Drury, Chester, ironmonger—first dividend of 9s 6d in the pound, payable at 1 Liver court, South Castle street, Liverpool, any Monday.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Alexander Young, Edinburgh, spirit dealer, July 16 and August 6, at three, at the chambers of John Mackenzie, Junior, S.S.C., Edinburgh.

Milne and Brown, Dundee, card manufacturers, July 17 and August 7, at twelve, at the Royal Hotel, Dundee.

William Borthwick, Edinburgh, feather merchant, July 16 and August 6, at two, at the chambers of Messrs Rennys and Webster, writers to the signet, Edinburgh.

Gilbert Duncan, writer, Lerwick, July 17 and August 11, at twelve, at the New Subscription Rooms, Lerwick.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles, from January 1st to July 5th, in each of the years 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, showing the stock on hand on the 5th of July in each year,

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

☞ *Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head* Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR	1842	1843	1844	1845
British Plantation				
Imported :—	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India	30,303	27,594	31,746	40,180
East India	20,002	20,204	18,681	27,516
Mauritius	19,011	12,585	13,573	25,288
Total	69,316	60,383	64,000	92,984
Duty paid :—				
West India	26,715	31,818	30,147	34,235
East India	21,470	19,206	13,908	25,943
Mauritius	16,433	9,378	10,063	20,345
Foreign	...	...	...	1,443
Total	64,618	60,402	54,118	81,966
Stock :—				
West India	10,904	9,339	12,641	17,090
East India	6,893	6,883	8,666	9,487
Mauritius	4,506	4,231	4,849	6,924
Total	22,303	20,453	26,156	33,501
Average price of West India	37s 9d	35s 11d	32s 5d	32s 2d
Foreign Sugar				
Imported :—				
Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla	2,179	1,010	5,239	4,315
Havana	3,240	6,794	3,824	5,438
Porto Rico	193	1,382	143	4,235
Brazil	3,151	3,975	2,938	3,351
Total	8,763	13,161	12,144	17,339
Exported :—				
Cheribon, Siam, &c	2,386	2,442	1,007	4,512
Havana	3,859	4,671	5,877	6,136
Porto Rico	952	1,575	539	1,639
Brazil	2,841	3,374	2,585	4,747
Total	10,038	11,862	10,008	17,034
Stock :—				
Cheribon, Siam, &c	5,658	3,059	7,636	4,793
Havana	4,849	6,014	6,648	9,466
Porto Rico	748	1,324	1,117	3,314
Brazil	1,813	2,092	1,830	1,340
Total	13,098	12,489	17,231	18,913
MOLASSES				
Imported :—	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt
West India	4,507	4,373	11,787	7,040
Duty paid	7,528	5,245	8,193	7,298
Stock	4,932	2,520	7,981	9,640
RUM				
Imported :—	gal	gal	gal	gal
West India	730,350	682,785	533,385	979,425
East India	342,810	333,225	142,515	216,855
Foreign	21,960	5,400	46,125	14,400
Total	1,095,120	1,021,410	722,025	1,210,680
Exported :—				
West India	367,785	489,060	630,720	774,225
East India	145,305	94,320	169,065	161,685
Foreign	7,245	15,255	33,075	40,140
Total	520,335	598,635	832,860	976,050
Duty paid :—				
West India	500,535	537,570	514,170	578,655
East India	52,875	56,610	29,655	26,865
Foreign	630	270	1,710	1,260
Total	554,040	594,450	545,535	606,780
Stock :—				
West India	947,565	1,231,020	1,027,935	1,091,070
East India	438,210	460,080	155,340	114,525
Foreign	35,730	17,820	17,280	15,570
Total	1,421,505	1,708,920	1,200,555	1,221,165
GINGER				
Imported :—	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
West India	1,100	598	1,132	1,316
East India	2,493	1,563	741	692
Total	3,593	2,161	1,873	2,008
Exported :—				
East India	1,826	2,106	807	1,816
Duty Paid :—				
West India	1,339	1,440	1,533	1,892
East India	434	2,170	1,360	1,557
Total	1,773	3,610	2,893	3,449
Stock :—				
West India	2,515	1,387	1,451	2,077
East India	22,482	18,065	15,461	12,280
Total	24,997	19,452	16,912	14,357
COCOA				
Imported :—				
British Plantation	7,657	1,429	12,015	4,898
Foreign	2,956	898	5,555	816
Total	10,613	2,327	17,570	5,714
Exported :—				
British Plantation	553	939	508	145
Foreign	6,477	1,955	8,786	1,761
Total	7,030	2,894	9,294	1,906
Duty paid :—				
British Plantation	5,443	9,621	9,691	8,705
Foreign	25	40	121	580
Total	5,468	9,661	9,812	9,285
Stock :—				
British Plantation	15,094	7,340	9,932	3,154
Foreign	3,317	2,110	4,588	1,456
Total	18,411	9,450	14,520	4,610

COFFEE	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported :—	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt
British Plantation	18,836	16,802	28,528	19,288
Ceylon	32,950	30,825	56,592	46,947
BP not otherwise described	2,684	14	472	1,040
Total BP	54,470	47,641	85,592	67,275
Mocha	9,573	14,709	11,788	17,533
Foreign East India	27,758	24,313	9,914	30,962
Malabar	...	124	552	...
St Domingo	11,042	4,208	12,004	211
Havana & P Rico	5,247	4,425	4,618	1,089
Brazil	18,421	44,515	10,207	26,384
African	91	84	523	...
Total Foreign	72,132	92,378	49,606	76,179
Grand total	126,602	140,019	135,198	143,454
Exported :—				
British Plantation	414	234	754	2,316
Ceylon	550	391	5,776	1,495
BP not otherw. des.	12,032	14,894	5,344	4,992
Total BP	12,996	15,519	9,874	8,803
Mocha	177	583	1,825	1,446
Foreign East India	2,044	11,526	4,702	18,739
Malabar	...	...	559	12
St Domingo	473	3,734	5,759	964
Havana & P Rico	2,403	4,698	1,102	1,014
Brazil	12,678	15,820	11,130	20,834
African	2	116	784	319
Total Foreign	17,777	36,477	25,861	43,328
Grand total	30,773	51,996	35,735	52,131
Duty Paid :—				
British Plantation	16,066	20,646	19,006	17,768
Ceylon	27,266	52,311	54,892	68,653
BP not otherw. des.	41,926	17,618	8,206	4,226
Total BP	85,258	90,575	82,104	90,647
Mocha	2,514	5,479	5,470	8,950
Foreign East India	11,984	11,159	9,159	7,047
Malabar	465	88	81	24
St Domingo	1	3	7	1
Havana & P Rico	3	1,720	6,471	1,138
Brazil	98	4,410	4,620	17,805
African	...	...	180	116
Total Foreign	15,065	22,859	25,988	35,081
Grand total	100,323	113,434	108,092	125,728
Stock :—				
British Plantation	30,644	27,310	33,722	27,820
Ceylon	45,780	44,466	56,907	63,282
BP not otherw. des.	264,066	173,256	137,316	120,458
Total BP	340,490	245,032	227,245	211,560
Mocha	13,212	18,978	19,597	22,986
Foreign East India	77,804	67,300	56,240	79,550
Malabar	1,902	1,422	1,230	1,102
St Domingo	13,538	17,163	20,037	19,416
Havana & P Rico	9,720	9,489	7,369	3,591
Brazil	18,397	47,965	52,538	47,865
African	1,961	1,715	1,204	286
Total Foreign	136,534	164,032	158,215	174,790
Grand total	477,024	409,064	385,460	386,350

RICE	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported :—	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags
British East India	137,506	54,289	60,502	91,324
Foreign East India	38,942	13,580	45,715	130
Total	176,448	67,869	106,217	91,454
Exported :—				
British East India	55,596	47,346	28,021	36,967
Foreign East India	55,787	16,747	37,487	15,659
Total	111,383	64,093	65,508	46,626
Duty Paid :—				
British East India	69,652	29,516	59,055	57,816
Foreign East India	...	330	657	591
Total	69,652	29,846	59,712	58,407
Stock :—				
British East India	133,742	74,532	67,883	56,283
Foreign East India	7,501	6,444	37,242	3,146
Total	141,243	80,976	105,125	59,429

PEPPER	1842	1843	1844	1845
White—Imported	1,968	2,019	620	1,171
Exported	228	427	218	234
Duty Paid	907	947	1,057	1,917
Stock	7,338	7,630	7,156	6,448
Black—Imported	34,626	17,674	20,304	44,309
Exported	21,039	11,389	9,800	28,952
Duty Paid	9,892	11,247	12,097	13,908
Stock	92,105	81,494	80,033	84,611

NUTMEGS	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported	Pkgs 463	Pkgs 453	Pkgs 281	Pkgs 358
Exported	42	52	58	137
Duty Paid	278	469	238	333
Stock	692	555	763	581

CASSIA LIG.				
Imported	11,748	28,928	8,523	9,152
Exported	10,115	20,582	9,482	5,100
Duty Paid	720	1,899	1,098	1,358
Stock	2,981	8,685	5,471	7,237

CINNAMON	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported	Pkgs 1,243	Pkgs 1,104	Pkgs 4,558	Pkgs 7,265
Exported	2,161	1,246	3,123	3,818
Duty Paid	183	396	331	321
Stock	3,439	2,328	3,653	6,614

PIMENTO				
Imported	bags 4,108	bags 9,702	bags 1,486	bags 16,148
Exported	3,839	10,891	1,675	12,192
Duty Paid	502	1,172	1,043	1,789
Stock	14,514	12,726	7,508	5,865

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COCHINEAL	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported	Serons 4,025	Serons 2,218	Serons 2,359	Serons 1,415
Exported	2,271	1,083	1,775	...
Duty Paid	1,583	1,684	1,941	3,162
Stock	2,866	3,026	2,495	961
INDIGO: *E. India*	chests	chests	chests	chests
Imported	17,038	10,972	22,923	24,977
Exported	6,850	5,654	9,093	...
Duty paid	3,881	3,555	5,722	14,841
Stock	22,905	23,891	29,656	36,334
Spanish	serons	serons	serons	serons
Imported	322	2,040	245	437
Exported	221	601	113	...
Duty paid	104	1,045	166	422
Stock	912	1,452	814	896
LAC DYE	chests	chests	chests	chests
Imported	2,431	3,233	1,169	2,409
Exported	483	541	998	624
Duty Paid	996	1,331	2,012	2,113
Stock	13,814	13,969	11,079	10,072
LOGWOOD	tons	tons	tons	tons
Imported	3,203	2,562	3,137	3,282
Exported	535	1,218	565	...
Duty Paid	2,075	2,437	3,324	2,906
Stock	4,932	2,412	1,225	2,150
SALTPETRE				
Nitrate of Potass	tons	tons	tons	tons
Imported	6,587	7,728	4,256	5,790
Exported	1,023	1,150	1,050	...
Duty Paid	4,513	5,297	3,363	4,760
Stock	2,755	3,284	3,354	3,087
Nitrate of Soda				
Imported	499	1,525	1,835	2,116
Exported	85	398	246	...
Duty Paid	925	1,604	1,089	1,620
Stock	393	146	1,935	2,887
FUSTIC				
Imported	1,052	1,760	723	440
Exported	88	281	489	...
Duty Paid	493	771	809	815
Stock	932	2,012	1,021	202

COTTON	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported :—	bags	bags	bags	bags
American	1,650	2,059	1,625	4,089
Brazil	525	1,276	1,171	8
East India	59,208	17,679	31,866	31,426
Liverpool, all kinds in 1844 & 1845	...	...	905,153	1,137,555
Total	61,383	21,014	939,815	1,173,078
Exported :—				
American	698	481	857	...
Brazil	52	185	127	...
East India	37,981	15,655	22,348	...
Liverpool—1844-5	...	...	19,460	34,310
Total	58,731	16,321	42,792	34,310
Stock :—				
American	2,304	2,865	2,607	3,783
Brazil	1,137	966	1,940	540
East India	78,851	66,249	73,552	78,414
Liverpool—1844-5	...	...	907,860	1,036,070
Total	82,292	70,080	985,959	1,118,807

☞ *For Liverpool Trade of the week see Commercial and Postscript.*

*** *In consequence of the abolition of the duty, we omit Flax, Hemp, Silk, and Wool. The usual returns are not entered at the Customhouse, but as soon as Government complete their arrangements for obtaining accurate returns of these articles we will resume our accounts.*

Commercial Times'

Weekly Price Current.

☞ *For Remarks, see our "Latest City Accounts."*

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add Five per cent to duties, except spirits.

Ashes *duty free*

First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt	23s	6d	24s	0d
Montreal	24	6	25	0
First sort Pearl, U.S.	25	0	25	6
Montreal	25	0	25	6

Cocoa *duty B.P.* 1d *p lb, For.* 2d

Trinidad, red p cwt	40	0	47	0
grey	41	0	44	0
Grenada and St Lucia	36	0	45	0
Para, Bahia, & Guayaquil	33	0	38	6

Coffee *duty B.P.* 4d *p lb, For.* 6d

Jamaica, triage and ord, per cwt, *bond*	30	0	46	0
good and fine ord	52	0	68	0
low to good middling	75	0	96	0
fine middling and fine	98	0	130	0
Berbice and Demerara triage and ord	25	0	42	0
good and fine ord	42	0	58	0
low middling to fine	58	0	75	0
Ceylon, ord to good	47	0	48	6
super and plan kind	49	0	92	0
Mocha, fine	68	0	76	0
cleaned garbled	56	0	62	0
ord and ungarbled	50	0	56	0
Sumatra	21	0	24	0
Samarang	25	6	26	6
Batavia	28	0	46	0
Manilla	32	0	44	0
Brazil, ord to good ord	27	0	51	6
fine ord and coloury	32	0	36	0
St Domingo	28	0	31	6
Havannah, ord to gd ord	29	0	35	0
fine ord and coloury	37	0	60	0
Porto Rico	29	0	52	0
La Guayra	32	0	80	0

Cotton *duty free*

Surat per lb	0	2⅛	0	3⅛
Bengal	0	3	0	3⅜
Madras	0	2⅛	0	3⅛
Pernam	0	5⅛	0	6½
Bowed Georgia	0	3½	0	5
New Orleans	0	3⅛	0	5⅛
Demerara	0	0	0	0
West India	0	4	0	6
Egyptian	0	6½	0	8
Smyrna	0	3½	0	4⅛

Drugs & Dyes *duty free*

COCHINEAL				
Black per lb	5	3	6	4
Silver	4	8	5	3
LAC DYE				
D T per lb	1	8	1	10
Other marks	0	5	2	5
SHELLAC				
Orange p cwt	36	0	56	0
Other sorts	28	0	42	0
TURMERIC				
Bengal per cwt	11	0	13	0
China	12	0	16	0
Java and Malabar	9	0	13	0
TERRA JAPONICA				
Cutch, Pegue, gd, p cwt	26	0	27	6
Gambier	13	0	13	6

Dyewoods *duty free*

	£	s	£	s
LOGWOOD				
Jamaica per ton	4	15	5	5
Honduras	5	5	6	0
Campeachy	8	10	8	15
FUSTIC				
Jamaica per ton	6	10	7	10
Cuba	9	0	10	0
NICARAGUA WOOD				
Lima per ton	10	0	16	0
Other large solid	11	0	15	0
Small and rough	9	0	10	0
SAPAN WOOD				
Bimas per ton	11	0	15	0
Siam	8	0	10	0
BRAZIL WOOD				
Unbranded per ton	18	0	50	0

Fruit—Almonds

Jordan, *duty 25s p cwt,*	*l*	s	*l*	s
ditto, new	8	0	10	0
Valentia *duty 10s per cwt* new	4	0	4	2
Barbary sweet, in bond	2	8	2	10
bitter	2	18	0	0
Currants, *duty 15s per cwt*				
Zante & Cephal, new	2	6	2	7
Patras	2	6	2	9
Figs *duty 15s per cwt*				
Turkey, new, p cwt *d p*	1	5	2	5
Spanish	1	8	1	10
Plums *duty 20s per cwt*				
French per cwt *d p*	2	10	4	0
Imperial cartoon, new	4	0	7	7
Prunes, *duty 7s,* new *d p*	1	4	1	10
Raisins *duty 15s per cwt*				
Denia per cwt *d p*	1	9	1	10
Valentia	2	2	0	0
Smyrna, black (nom.)	1	7	0	0
red chesme	1	18	2	3
Sultana, new	2	18	3	0
Muscatel	2	12	3	15

Flax *duty free*

	£	s	£	s
Riga, P T R per ton	45	0	50	0
St Petersburgh, 12 head	0	0	0	0
9 head	0	0	0	0
Friesland	30	0	56	0

Hemp *duty free*

St Petersb, clean, p ton	28	6	29	0
outshot (none)	0	0	0	0
half cleaned	27	0	0	0
Riga, Rhine	28	6	29	0
Manilla *free*	28	0	30	0
East Indian Sunn	12	10	16	0
Bombay	15	0	17	0
Jute	11	0	13	0

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb

	s	d	s	d
B A and M Vld. dry	0	5½	0	7½
salted	0	3½	0	4½
Brazil, dry	0	5½	0	6
drysalted	0	4½	0	4½
salted	0	3½	0	4
Rio, dry	0	5½	0	6½
Lima & Valparaiso, dry	0	5	0	6
Cape, salted	0	3	0	4
West India	0	3½	0	5
New South Wales	0	2½	0	3½
New York	0	3½	0	3½
East India	0	4	0	11
Kips, Russia, dry	0	9½	0	10½
S America Horse, p hide	9	0	14	6
Russia do	6	6	8	6

Indigo *duty free*

Bengal per lb	2	0	5	10
Oude	2	0	3	6
Madras	2	2	4	0
Manilla	1	6	3	3
Java	3	0	5	9
Carraccas	2	9	4	9
Guatemala	2	3	5	0

Leather, per lb

Crop Hides 30 to 40 lb	0	10½	1	0½
do. 30 65	1	0½	1	5
English Butts 16 24	1	0	1	6
do 28 36	1	2	1	11
Foreign do 16 25	0	11	1	2
do 28 36	0	11	1	4
Calf Skins 20 35	0	11	1	7
do 40 60	1	0	2	0
do 80 120	1	1	1	7
Dressing Hides	0	10	1	0
Shaved do	0	11½	1	3
Horse Hides, English	1	0	1	3½
do Spanish, per hide	13	0	18	6
Kips, Petersburgh, per lb	1	1	1	5
do East India	0	8	1	5½

Metals—COPPER

Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb	0	10	0	0
Bottoms	0	11	0	0
Old	0	9	0	0
Tough cake, p ton	£88	10	0	0
Tile	87	10	0	0
South Amer. in bond	00	0	00	0
IRON, per ton	£	s	£	s
Bars, &c. British	8	10	8	15
Nail rods	9	10	0	0
Hoops	10	10	0	0
Sheets	11	10	0	0
Pig, No 1, Wales	4	15	5	0
Bars, &c.	7	15	0	0
Pig, No. 1, in the Clyde	3	2	3	5
Swedish, in bond	11	10	12	0
LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig	19	5	19	10
sheet	20	5	0	0
red lead	20	0	0	0
white do	25	0	25	0
patent shot	21	10	0	0
Spanish pig, in bond	0	0	0	0
STEEL, Swedish, in kgs	16	5	0	0
in faggots	17	0	0	0
SPELTER, for. per ton	24	0	0	0
TIN *duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For. 6s*				
English blocks p ton	90	0	0	0
bars	91	10	0	0
Banca, in bond	87	0	0	0
Straits do	85	0	0	0
TIN PLATES, per box				
Charcoal, 1 C	34s	0d	0s	0d
Coke, 1 C	30	0	0	0

Molasses *duty B.P. 5s 3d, Foreign 8s 9d & 23s 9d*

West India, *d p,* per cwt	19	0	22	6
Refiners', for home use, *fr*	19	0	22	0
Do export (on board) *bd*	13	6	14	6

Oils—Fish *duty 1s p tun*

	£	s	£	s
Seal, pale, p 252 gal *d p*	32	0	32	10
Straw	30	0	30	10
Brown and yellow	29	0	29	10
Sperm	80	0	82	0
Head matter	83	0	84	0
Cod	31	10	32	0
South Sea	26	0	28	0
Olive, Galipoli per tun	41	10	42	0
Spanish and Sicily	39	10	40	0
Palm per tun	29	0	29	10
Cocoa Nut	28	10	29	0
Seed, Rape, pale	36	10	37	0
Linseed	25	0	25	5
Black Sea p qr	44s	0d	45s	0d
St Petersbg Morshank	42	0	43	0
Do cake, p 1000, 3lbs ea	11l	0s	11l	5s
do Foreign per ton	7	10	8	5
Rape, do	5	5	5	10

Provisions

All articles duty paid, except beef & pork.

Butter—Carlow	76s	0d	84s	0d
Cork	76	0	82	0
Limerick & Waterford	76	0	80	0
Freisland, fresh	80	0	90	0
Kiel and Holstein, fine	80	0	86	0
Leer	74	0	76	0
American	0	0	0	0
Canadian	0	0	0	0
Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder	56	0	62	0
Cork and Belfast do	57	0	62	0
Firkin and keg Irish	50	0	52	0
American & Canadian	40	0	44	0
Cask do do	33	0	39	0
Pork—Amer. & Can. p b.	66	0	68	0
Inferior	57	0	58	0
Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc	68	0	77	0
Inferior	26	0	36	0
India	96	0	106	0

Rice *duty B P. 6d p cwt, For. 6s*

Bengal, white, per cwt	11	0	13	6
cargo	9	0	9	6
Madras	10	0	10	6
Java	9	0	12	0

Sago *duty 1s per cwt.*

Pearl, per cwt	15	0	30	0
Flour	18	0	19	0

Saltpetre Bengal p cwt 24 0 27 6
Madras 23 6 26 6

NITRATE OF SODA 15 6 16 0

Seeds

	s	d	s	d
Caraway, foreign, p cwt	46	0	48	0
English	50	0	52	0
Canary per qr	48	0	52	0
Clover, red per cwt	30	0	50	0
white	50	0	70	0
Coriander	12	0	16	0
Linseed, foreign p qr	42	0	50	0
English	54	0	56	0
Mustard, brown p bush	12	0	15	0
white	10	0	16	0
Rape per last of 10 qrs	£25	0	£30	0

Silk *duty free*

Bauleah, &c. per lb	8	6	12	6
Gonatea	9	6	19	0
Cossimbuzar	10	6	15	0
Comercolly	15	0	19	0
China, Ttsatlee	16	0	18	6
RAWS, Lombardy, 1st	23	0	24	0
Do 2nd do	20	0	22	0
Fossombrone	22	0	24	0
White Novi	26	0	30	0
Naples Royals, 1st qu	21	0	22	0
Do 2nd do	19	0	21	0
Bologna	20	0	22	0
Tyrol	20	0	22	0
French	26	0	60	0
ORGANZINES				
Piedmont, 20-22	28	0	29	0
Do 24-26	27	0	28	0
Lombardy, 20-22	26	0	27	0
Do 28-30	23	0	24	0
French, 24-26	29	0	32	0
TRAM, Lombardy, 22-24	25	0	26	0
Do 26-28	24	0	25	0

Spices—PIMENTO, *duty 5s per cwt.* per lb *bond* 0 2¾ 0 3¼

PEPPER, *duty 6d p lb*				
Black—Malabar, half-heavy & heavy *bd*	0	3½	0	3⅝
light	0	3	0	3½
Sumatra	0	2½	0	2¾
White, ord to fine	0	3¾	0	7
GINGER *duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For.* 10s				
Bengal, per cwt *bond*	17	0	60	0
Malabar	16	0	80	0
Jamaica *d p*	75	0	260	0
Barbadoes	36	0	44	0
CAS. LIGNEA *duty B.P. 1d p lb, For* 3d				
ord to good, p cwt *bd*	55	0	64	0
fine, sorted	65	0	68	0
CINNAMON *duty B. P.* 3d *p lb, For.* 6d				
Ceylon, per lb—1st *bd*	3	0	4	9
second	2	3	3	9
third and ordinary	1	9	3	0
CLOVES, *duty* 6d, per lb				
Amboyna & Bencoolen	1	6	2	3
Cayenne and Bourbon	0	8½	0	10½
MACE, *duty 2s 6d,* per lb	2	0	3	4
NUTMEGS *duty B. P. 2s 6d, For.* 3s 6d				
ungarbled, per lb	2	8	4	0
shrivelled and ord	1	0	2	0

Spirits—Rum *duty 9s 4d p gallon*

Jamaica, 10 to 20, O P, per gal *bond*	3	0	3	2
30 to 36	3	3	3	6
fine marks	4	0	5	0
Demerara, 10 to 20 O P	2	0	2	4
30 to 40	2	9	3	0
Leeward I., 5 U to 5 O	1	9	1	10
Bengal, proof, with cer.	1	8	0	0
without certificate	none			
Brandy *duty* 22s 10d *p gal*				
1st brands, 1838	3	6	3	8
1839	3	6	3	8
1840	4	0	4	2
1841	4	0	4	2
1842	4	0	4	2
Geneva	1	10	0	0
Extra fine	2	4	2	6

Sugar *duty B.P.* 14s *or* 16s 4d

W I, B P hr, *d p,* p cwt	42	0	46	0
middling	46	6	47	6
good	48	6	52	0
fine	53	6	56	0
Mauritius, brown	37	0	45	0
yellow	46	0	57	0
Bengal, moist and dk br	32	6	35	0
dry brown and yellow	37	0	46	6
white	47	0	59	0
Madras, brown	33	6	40	0
yellow	40	6	53	0
For. free labour with certificate, duty 23s 4d *or* 28s				
Java, brown and yellow	18	6	26	6
white and grey	27	6	30	0
Manilla, brown	19	0	24	6
yellow	25	0	26	6
Other Foreign, 63s				
Rio, brown and yellow	18	6	24	0
white	24	0	29	0
Pernam, brown and yel	19	0	24	0
white	24	0	30	6
Bahia, brown and yellow	21	0	25	6
white	26	0	30	6
Havana, brown & yel	24	0	30	0
white	35	0	39	0
fine white	40	0	42	0
Porto Rico	20	6	26	0
REFINED				
Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined single 17s, *double* 20s, *bastards* 14s				
Db loaves, 8 to 10 lb *free*	76s	0d	78s	0d
Equal to stand, 12 to 14lb	72	0	74	0
Patent titlers, 22 to 28 lbs	71	0	72	0
Ordinary lumps, 45 lb	70	0	71	0
Pieces	50	0	55	0
Bastards	36	0	45	0
Treacle	21	0	24	0
In bd, Turkey lvs, 1 to 4 lb	48	0	50	0
6 lb loaves	45	0	47	0
10 lb do	44	0	45	0
14 lb do	43	6	0	0
Titlers, 20 to 28 lb	41	6	42	0
Lumps, 40 to 43 lb	41	6	0	0
Crushed	40	6	41	0
Dutch superior	41	0	0	0
No. 1	40	6	0	0

SUGAR—REF. *contd. bd*

	s	d	s	d
Dutch, No. 2	40	0	0	0
Pieces	24	0	25	0
Bastards	23	0	24	0
Treacle	13	6	0	0

Tallow

Duty B.P. 3d, *For.* 3s 2d *p cwt*				
N. Amer. melted, p cwt	39	0	40	0
St Petersburgh, new Y C	40	0	40	6
N. S. Wales	37	6	40	6

Tar—American, brl 14 3 0 0
Archangel 16 0 17 0
Stockholm 13 0 0 0

Tea *duty 2s 1d*

Ilohea Canton, per lb, *bd*	0	4	0	5
Fokien	0	9	0	10
Congou, ord and com	0	9	0	10
middling to fine	0	11	2	6
Souchong, ord to fine	1	0	3	0
Pouchong	0	3	0	10
Caper	1	0	2	3
Pekoe, Flowery	2	0	4	0
Orange	1	0	3	1
Twankay, ord to fine	1	1	2	3
Hyson Skin	0	10	1	9
Hyson, common	2	0	2	6
middling to fine	2	7	4	6
Imperial	1	10	3	0
Gunpowder	2	2	4	0

Timber

	L	s	L	s
Teake, Afr. *duty* 10s *p ld*	11	0	12	0
Oak, Que. *duty* 1s *p load*	7	0	7	10
Fir *duty B.P.* 1s *p load, For.* 25s				
Riga per load	4	7	0	0
Dantzic and Memel	3	15	4	10
Swedish	3	15	4	0
Pine, Quebec, red	4	0	4	7
yellow	4	0	0	0
Miramichi & St John's	4	10	0	0
Wainscot Logs, 18ft. each	5	10	0	0
Lathwood *duty B.P.* 1s, 2l *fm*				
Memel, &c. fm	9	0	0	
Deals *duty B.P.* 2s *p ld, For.* 1l 12s				
Gefle, 14ft 3in by 9	31	0	32	0
Stockholm	28	0	29	0
Quebec yellow pine first quality s. h.	17	0	18	0
second do	12	10	13	0
White spruce	120	18	0	21	0
Dantzic deck each	0	18	1	5
Plank, Dan. oak, p load	9	0	10	0
Staves *duty free*				
Baltic per 1200	110	0	0	0
Quebec pipe 1200 ps	00	0	0	0

Tobacco *duty 3s per lb*

Maryland, per lb, *bond*				
fine and good coloured	0	6	0	0
coloury	0	6	0	0
light brown and leafy	0	5	0	5½
brown and leafy	0	4½	0	5
Virginia				
fine Scotch & Irish spin	0	5	0	5½
good middling do	0	4	0	4½
ordinary to middling	0	2½	0	3¾
fine black sweet scent	0	3½	0	4
Kentucky—stem'd fine	0	5	0	5½
do good and leafy	0	4½	0	4½
do mid, part short	0	3½	0	4
Amersfoort for segars, &c.	0	5	0	10
Cavendish	0	6	0	7
Havana and Cumana	1	1	5	0
Cuba (fine)	1	2	1	4
East India leaf	0	4	0	5
Havana cigars, *bd duty* 9s	0	5	14	0
Negrohead do	0	2	0	10

Turpentine per cwt 9 0
Spirits of, *duty For.* 5s 38 6 39 0

Wool—ENGLISH

Fleeces, So. Down hogs	15	10	16	0
Half-bred hogs	16	0	16	10
Kent fleeces	14	0	14	10
S. Down ewes & wethers	13	0	13	10
Leicester do	12	10	13	0
Sorts—Clothing, picklock	17	0	18	0
Prime and picklock	14	0	14	10
Choice	13	10	13	15
Super	12	10	13	0
Combing—Wether mat.	17	0	17	10
Picklock	15	5	16	0
Common	13	10	14	0
Hog matching	20	10	21	10
Picklock matching	18	0	18	10
Super do	15	0	15	10
FOREIGN—*duty free*				
Spanish, per lb				
Leonesa, R's	2	0	2	3
Segovia	1	10	2	0
Soria	1	8	1	10
Caceres	1	6	1	8
Seville	1	6	1	8
German Fleeces	2	0	2	10
Saxon and Silesian: 1st and 2d Elect	2	9	5	6
Saxon and Silesian: prima	2	6	2	9
Saxon and Silesian: secunda	2	0	2	4
Saxon and Silesian: tertia	0	0	0	0
Austrian, Bohemian, and Hungarian: Electoral	2	9	4	0
Austrian, Bohemian, and Hungarian: prima	2	0	2	8
Austrian, Bohemian, and Hungarian: secunda	1	8	2	0
Austrian, Bohemian, and Hungarian: tertia	0	0	0	3
Austrian, Bohemian, and Hungarian: Lamb's	2	0	4	0
Austrian, Bohemian, and Hungarian: Pieces	1	6	2	0
Austrian, Bohemian, and Hungarian: Fribs	1	0	1	6
Australian and V D L				
1st Combing	1	5	2	3
2d do	1	3	1	8
3d do	1	1	1	4
in grease	0	6½	0	10
Lamb	1	4	2	3
V D Land, 1st Combing	1	3	2	5
2d do	1	0	1	8
3d do	1	0	1	6
Lamb	1	2	2	3
Cape	0	5	1	9

Wine *duty 5s 6d per ga*

	£	s	£	s
Port per pipe	17	0	52	0
Claret hhd	5	0	48	0
Sherry butt	12	0	76	0
Madeira pipe	18	0	55	0

Railways.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

No. shares	Div. p ½ yr.	Friday Evening.	Shares L.	Shares s.	Shares d.	Paid L.	Paid s.	Paid d.	Price	
—	—	Aberdeen				2	10	0	3½	
9500	2l p ah	Birmingham and Gloucester	100	0	0	100	0	0	133½	5
10,000	10s	Ditto New, iss. 7½ dis....	25	0	0	17	10	0	—	
9500	—	Brighton, Lewes, & Hastings	50	0	0	20	0	0	—	
15,000	1l 8s p ah	Bristol and Exeter	100	0	0	70	0	0	94½	
6640	12s p ah	Ditto and Gloucester ...	50	0	0	30	0	0	57	
36,000	—	Caledonian	50	0	0	5	0	0	10¾	½
80,000	—	Cambridge and Lincoln ...	25	0	0	1	10	0	4½	
—	—	Chatham and Portsmouth	20	0	0	1	0	0	—	
42,000	—	Chester and Holyhead ...	50	0	0	10	0	0	15⅛	⅛
—	—	Chichester and Brighton				10	0	0	—	
80,000	—	Churnet Valley...	20	0	0	2	0	0	4⅛	⅛
—	—	Cornwall				3	0	0	3½	4½
—	—	Direct Northern	50	0	0	2	10	0	3⅛	⅛
35,000	—	Direct Norwich	20	0	0	1	0	0	—	
10,000	—	Diss, Beccles, and Yarmouth	25	0	0	1	10	0	—	
19,000	—	Dublin and Belfast Junction	50	0	0	2	10	0	8½	¾
—	—	Ditto and Galway	50	0	0	2	10	0	3½	
144,000	4s p ah	Eastern Counties	25	0	0	14	16	0	21½	½
144,000	—	Ditto Perpetual, No. 1	6	13	4	4	13	4	—	pm
144,000	—	Ditto Ditto, No. 2 ...	6	13	4	0	13	4	½	pm
4000	—	Eastern Union	50	0	0	10	0	0	—	
15,000	1l 2s 6d p s	Edinburgh and Glasgow	50	0	0	50	0	0	75	
18,000	5s 7½d p ah	Ditto ½ Shares	12	10	0	12	10	0	18½	½
10,800	—	Ely and Bedford	25	0	0	1	5	0	2⅝	¼
14,000	—	Grand Connection	50	0	0	2	10	0	—	
10,918	5l p ct	Grand Junction	100	0	0	100	0	0	—	
10,918	5l p ct	Ditto ½ Shares	50	0	0	50	0	0	—	
10,918	5l p ct	Ditto ¼ Shares	25	0	0	25	0	0	—	
20,000	—	Great Southern and Western (Ireland)	50	0	0	10	0	0	21½	
10,000	3l p ah	Great North of England	100	0	0	100	0	0	243	
—	10s p ah	Ditto New	40	0	0	5	0	0	—	
25,000	4l p cent	Great Western	100	0	0	80	0	0	205	3
25,000	4l p cent	Ditto ½ Shares	50	0	0	50	0	0	113	15
37,500	4l p cent	Ditto Fifths	20	0	0	20	0	0	45½	5
20,000	—	Guildford, Farnham, &c.	50	0	0	2	10	0	3⅛	3
10,500	—	Harwich	20	0	0	1	0	0	—	
8000	1l 15s p ah	Hull and Selby...	50	0	0	50	0	0	107	½
8000	8s 9d p ah	Ditto ½ Shares	12	10	0	12	10	0	—	
5000	—	Kendal Windermere ...	25	0	0	1	10	0	—	
16,000	—	Lancaster and Carlisle ...	50	0	0	20	0	0	47½	
8000	—	Leeds and Bradford ...	50	0	0	5	0	0	—	
5100	4½l p ct	Liverpool and Manchester	100	0	0	100	0	0	—	
7968	4½l p ct	Ditto ½ Shares	50	0	0	50	0	0	—	
11,475	4½l p ct	Ditto ¼ Shares	25	0	0	25	0	0	—	
4,125000l	5l p ct	London and Birmingham				Stock			244	
41,250	5l p ct	Ditto New Thirds ...	32	0	0	2	0	0	47	
54,450	5l p ct	Ditto New ½ Shares ...	25	0	0	2	0	0	36½	7
48,000	3s	London and Blackwall ...		Ayr		16	13	4	9½	¼
36,000	1l 10s p ah	London and Brighton ...	50	0	0	50	0	0	75¾	⅛
4,500	—	Do Consolidated Eighths	50	0	0	25	0	0	—	
43,077	—	London and Greenwich ...		Ayr		12	15	4	10½	
11,136	10s p a	Preference or Privilege		Ayr		18	17	2	24	½
46,200	2l 0s p ah	London and South Western		Ayr		41	6	10	81	80
—	—	Ditto New	50	0	0	2	10	0	14½	
23,000	8s p ah	London and Croydon ...		Ayr		13	15	9	22½	½
33,000	—	Ditto guaranteed 5 p cent	9	0	0	6	0	0	—	
100,000	—	London and York	50	0	0	2	10	0	3½	¼
8000	—	Lynn and Ely	25	0	0	2	10	0	5½	⅛
13,000	2l 16s p s	Manchester and Leeds ...	100	0	0	73	0	0	168	
13,000	1l 1s 0d p s	Ditto ½ Shares	5	0	0	32	0	0	—	
13,000	2s	Ditto ¼ Shares	25	0	0	2	0	0	23½	4
22,750	—	Ditto Sixteenths	6	5	0	3	5	0	—	
80,000	1l p ah	Manchester & Birmingham	40	0	0	40	0	0	60	59
80,000	—	Ditto ½ Shares	10	0	0	4	0	0	9½	
4,155,000l	3l p c	Midland				Stock			187¾	£190
—	—	Ditto Fifths				2	0	0	—	
978,300l	2l 6s 3d p s	Ditto Birming. & Derby				Stock			149	
20,000	—	Newcastle and Berwick...	25	0	0	1	10	0	19	
20,000	10s p ah	Newcastle and Darlington Junction	25	0	0	25	0	0	54½	4
36,000	—	North British	25	0	0	12	10	0	20½	5
19,256	1l 10s	Northern and Eastern ...	50	0	0	45	0	0	—	
3156	1l 2s 6d	Ditto Scrip. iss. at 5l dis.	50	0	0	30	0	0	—	
12,208	7s 6d	Ditto ½ Shares	12	10	0	12	10	0	—	
—	—	North Kent	50	0	0	2	15	0	2½	⅜
19,000	—	Norwich and Brandon ...	20	0	0	12	0	0	20¾	⅛
19,000	—	Ditto New	10	0	0	1	0	0	—	
—	—	Portsmouth Direct	0	0	0	0	0	0	3⅜	¼
2600	—	Preston and Wyre	50	0	0				—	
—	—	Richmond and West End Junction	20	0	0	1	0	0	—	
—	—	Rugby, Worcester, and Tring	20	0	0	1	0	0	1⅛	⅛
—	—	Ditto 2nd Preference, 1842							—	
26,000	—	Sheffield and Lincoln ...	25	0	0	1	5	0	—	
7000	—	Sheffield and Manchester	100	0	0	95	0	0	—	
—	—	Ditto ½ Shares	25	0	0	8	0	0	—	
18,000	—	Shrewsbury, Wolverhamp., Dudley, and Birmingham	50	0	0	2	10	0	3½	⅛
22,000	—	South Devon	50	0	0	15	0	0	25	
56,000	15s 6d p sh	South Eastern and Dover		Ayr		33	2	4	48	¼
28,000	1s 11d p sh	Ditto New iss. at 32l ...	50	0	0	8	0	0	19	½
50,000	—	South Wales	50	0	0	2	10	0	5⅛	⅛
—	—	Stevenson's Portsmouth...				2	10	0	—	
—	—	Thames and Medway ...		Ayr		19	5	8	—	
45,000	—	Trent Valley	20	0	0	2	0	0	—	
7500	10s	Yarmouth and Norwich...	20	0	0	20	0	0	30½	
1875	2s 3d	Ditto New	20	0	0	11	0	0	—	
6700	5l p ct	York and North Midland	50	0	0	50	0	0	112	13
6700	5l p ct	Ditto ½ Shares	25	0	0	25	0	0	—	
—	—	Ditto Scarborough Branch	25	0	0	25	0	0	54	3⅜
—	5l p ct	Ditto Selby Scrip... ...	50	0	0	20	0	0	78½	9
25,300	—	Ditto Extension	25	0	0	1	5	0	21	2
		Foreign Railways.								
75,000	—	Boulogne and Amiens ...	20	0	0	6	0	0	10⅜	11
—	—	Orleans and Vierzon ...	20	0	0	6	0	0	15½	
130,000	—	Orleans and Bourdeaux...	20	0	0	4	0	0	11	10⅛
125, 000	—	Paris & Lyons (Ganneron's)	20	0	0	2	0	0	2⅜	
120,000	—	Paris and Strasbourg ...	20	0	0	2	0	0	2⅜	⅛
80,000	—	Paris and Orleans	20	0	0	20	0	0	45½	4½
72,000	1l	Paris and Rouen	20	0	0	20	0	0	40½	40
40,000	—	Rouen and Havre	20	0	0	16	0	0	—	

RAILWAY BUSINESS BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

STANDING ORDERS. — The Marquis of Clanricarde, on Monday, moved, in the House of Lords, the adoption of the following standing order :—"That there be inserted in every future railway bill a clause to enact 'that the directors appointed shall continue in office until the first ordinary meeting to be held after the passing of the act, and at such meeting the shareholders present, personally or by proxy, may either continue in office the directors appointed by this act, or any member of them, or may elect a new body of directors, or directors to supply the places of those continued in office; the directors appointed by this act being eligible as members of such new body."

THE BOARD OF TRADE.—Sir R. Peel, in the House of Commons on Monday night, announced that a minute from this board will shortly be laid before the house :—

"I believe," he said, "the general purport of the minute will be to continue the board as the guardian of the public interests, giving it a power to report whether any particular project does affect these peculiar interests or not; but at the same time to *relieve it from the task of deciding on the relative merits of competing lines.* (Loud cries of "Hear, hear)." It is proposed that the several projects shall still be laid before the Board of Trade, and that reports shall be continued to be laid before Parliament by the board with repect to the merits of those projects as far as they affect the public interests, but *without reference to the merits of the different competing plans.* That, I believe, is the nature of the regulation suggested; and it is intended that a minute of it shall be laid on the table of the house in the course of this week."

LORDS AND COMMONS' COMMITTEES.—With the exception of the inquiry now pending in the Lords on the Oxford and Rugby Railway, nothing of much interest has occurred since our last before the committees. The Goole and Doncaster Railway bill has been deferred by the Commons' committee until next session; and the Lords' committee, by approving of the Caledonian, have rejected the Dumfries and Carlisle project.

The following bills have been favourably reported on by committees of the House of Commons, namely, the South Wales Railway, the Monmouth and Hereford Railway, the Direct London and Portsmouth Railway.

THE "BATTLE OF THE GAUGES."—Her Majesty has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, appointing Sir John Mark Frederic Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel of the royal corps of Engineers, late Inspector General of Railways; George Biddell Airy, Esq., Astronomical Observator in her Majesty's Observatory at Greenwich; and Peter Barlow, Esq., Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring whether in future private acts of parliament for the construction of railways provision ought to be made for securing an uniform gauge, and whether it would be expedient and practicable to take measures to bring the railways already constructed, or in progress of construction, in Great Britain, into uniformity of gauge; and to inquire whether any other mode of obviating or mitigating the serious impediments to the internal traffic of the country, which are represented as likely to arise from the want of an uniform gauge, could be adopted.—*Gazette.*

SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE BRIGHTON AND DOVER COMPANIES.—The long-pending and embarrassed question as to the re-imbursement, by the South Eastern Railway Company, of the cost of the six miles of railway north of Reigate, which six miles, to save the expense of two lines running nearly parallel to each other for 12 miles, were constructed by the Brighton Company, has been settled, and the sum of 340,000*l.* including interest and improvement of the funded investment, will be, in a few days, paid over, in cash, to the Brighton Railway Company. Of the above sum of 340,000*l*, the Brighton Company have anticipated the receipt of, and have divided interest to the extent of 27,000*l.* We congratulate the proprietors of both companies on this result, so satisfactory to all parties.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Count D'Orsay has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Examiner* :—"Sir,—The most useful things are often the most simple, as they are commonly the least attended to. Does not the late accident on the Great Western Railway suggest the propriety of having some means of providing against danger in the rear as well as in the front of a train? A guard or policeman stationed behind the last carriage would suffice. By means of a wire in communication with the engine he might strike a bell in the event of observing any indication of disarrangement. The engineer could at once stop the train and avert impending mischief. It appears from the published accounts of the late accident that the warnings of its approach were abundant, but that there was no possibility of profiting by them. Many passengers knew for a considerable time that there was danger, by the sand and dust round the carriages; but they had no means of making their fears known. It is to be hoped that the directors of railways will not wait for some serious loss of life by a similar occurrence before they adopt the simple expedient suggested.—D'ORSAY.

PUBLIC SPECULATIONS.—A list of all the private bills applied for during the present session of Parliament, for which a subscription contract, or undertaking in lieu of a subscription contract, has been deposited in the Private Bill Office, stating the amount of the estimate for each work, of the capital stock to be raised in each case, and the sum authorised to be borrowed over and above such capital stock; and showing the total amount of the estimates, capital, and money to be borrowed for each class of works, gives the following results :—

Description of Bills.	Estimate of Expense.	Capital Stock.	Money proposed to be authorised to be Borrowed.
1. Railways	£92,921,779	£94,812,813*l*	£30,276,883*l*
2. Navigations and Canals	176,190	...	76,000
3. Waterworks.....	613,452	732,080	387,466
4. Ferries and Docks.....	1,653,000	1,000,000	1,160,509
5. Piers and Harbours	331,050	...	320,000
6. Bridges.....	49,500	22,000	7,333
7. Roads	3,558	...	...
	95,748,529	96,566,893*l*	32,168,182*l*

FRIDAY EVENING.

There has been an increased demand to-day for the shares of the Great Western line, which have advanced in price, occasioned by an expectation that the bills for the construction of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, and the Oxford and Rugby lines, promoted by this company, will be passed through the House of Lords. The shares of the London and York line also exhibit an advance, while those of the Direct Northern have given way. The Cambridge and Lincoln line is also lower in price. The market for the French lines of railway is exceedingly flat. The scarcity of money in Paris continues, and the quantity of railway shares on hand in that market must still be considerable, owing to the large purchases made in the beginning of the year.

We have been favoured with reports of the railway business and share lists from the following correspondents, which will be found under their respective places :—

Manchester.—JOHN RAILTON and SON, Share Brokers, Exchange Arcade.
Liverpool.—JOHN HOUGHTON BRANCKER, Stock and Share Broker, High street.
Belfast.—JOSIAS CUNNINGHAM and Co. Share Brokers, &c. 29 Waring street.
Leeds.—R. B. WATSON & Co, Share Brokers, 7 Bond street.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—U. W. DICKINSON, Sharebroker, 8 Sandhill.
Edinburgh.—JOHN ROBERTSON and Co, Share Brokers, 15 Royal Exchange.

MANCHESTER, Thursday—Closing prices this day:—

Bristol and Gloucester	56	to	58
Eastern Counties	21⅞		22¼
Ditto Perpetual, No. 1	8		8¼
Ditto Ditto No. 2	23s		25s
Grand Junction	236		238
Ditto Half-shares	118		119
Ditto Quarter-shares	59½		60¼
Great North of England	240		245
Ditto New shares	62		65
Ditto 30*l* shares	32		34
Great Western	204		206
Ditto Half-shares	113		115
Ditto Fifth shares	43		45
Jamaica	36½		37
Lancaster and Carlisle	47		48
Liverpool and Manchester	212		214
Ditto Half-shares	105½		106¾
London and Birmingham	243		246
Ditto Third shares	55		57
Ditto Quarter shares	36		37
London and Brighton	76		77
Ditto Loan notes	—		—
Ditto Consolidated Eighths	44		46
London and South Western	80		82
Ditto Consolidated Eighths	29		31
Ditto New shares	14		15
Manchester and Leeds	170		175
Manchester and Birmingham	60		61
Ditto Quarter-shares	9⅜		9½
Manchester, Bolton, and Bury	173		175
Midland Railway Consols	188		190
Ditto Preferential	185		188
Ditto 40*l* shares	29¼		29⅜
Do, Birming. & Derby	146		148
Newcastle and Carlisle	113		114
Newcastle and Darlington Junction	55		56
North Union A	174		176
Ditto B	105		107
Sheffield and Manchester	133		135
Ditto Quarter-shares	17		17½
South Devon	24		25
South Eastern and Dover	48		48½
Ditto No. 1	19		19⅛
Ditto No. 2	16½		17⅛
Ditto No. 3	8¼		8⅝
South Wales	5		5⅛

LIVERPOOL, Thursday.—Since we last wrote you, our market has remained pretty steady, and people are now anxiously waiting the result of the harvest before they again launch out into speculative purchases. If the harvest is good, and people consequently well off, prices must go up, if the harvest should prove bad, from the weather or any other cause, no one can foresee the consequences to all embryo projects, from the derangement of the money market.

Blackburn, Burnley, and Accrington	9	to	8¾
Bolton, Wigan, and Liverpool	16½		16¾
Grand Junction	236		238
Do Half-shares	117⅞		118⅛
Do Quarter-shares	58¾		59⅛
Do New do	50¾		51⅛
Do Eighth-shares	21¼		22⅛
Great North of England	246		248
Do New Stock	63		64
Do 30*l* shares	33		34
Lancaster and Carlisle	47		48
Liverpool and Manchester	212		214
Do Half-shares	105½		106½
Do Quarter-shares	53		53⅛
Do New shares	41½		41⅝
Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston	55s		55s
London and Birmingham	240		242
Do Quarter-shares	36		36½
Manchester and Birmingham	59¾		60⅛
Do Quarter-shares	9¼		9⅜
Do New do	6⅝		7⅛
Manchester, Bolton, and Bury	169		170
Manchester and Leeds	170		172
Do Half-shares	76¾		77⅛
Do Quarter-shares	23¾		24⅛
Do Sixteenth-shares	8¼		9⅛
Newcastle and Darlington	55		56
Do New shares	37		38

LEEDS, Thursday.—What a contrast do the present times present to those which prevailed in the share market in Leeds about nine years ago, when the winter first broke the ice of the market, having then only one competitor. There are now upwards of one hundred, with a prospect of an increasing number, so that competition will, in all likelihood, produce an altered state of things, as it usually does, in other business. The leading event of the week has been the meeting of the "West Riding Junction" shareholders, at which the chairman of the "Manchester and Leeds" and other influential parties attended. At this meeting, it appears, proposals were made by the Manchester "men" to amalgamate the stock of the "West Riding Junctions" with that of the "Manchester and Leeds'—making the Junction shares stand as 1-6th shares or 20*l* of Manchester and Leeds stock, in the event of the bill passing the next session of Parliament. The policy of this measure is obviously intended to bind more closely the present alliance of the old with that of the nascent company, and thus prevent any chance of the West York men coming to amicable terms with their neighbours of the "West Riding Junction." The low price of 3¼d which these shares fetched to-day (only 1 p.m.) shows sufficiently the poor estimation in which they are held by speculators. The prices of both lines have varied considerably during the past few days—the Junctions having run up to 7*l* yesterday, and the West Yorks to 5*l* 10s to-day—from 4½ and 3¾ respectively last week. We cannot help thinking that the fate of the "London and York" for this session will be known in London to-day, and that that fate will be adverse to the promoters of the line, unless something like facility be shown to them by the committee, and this we are not prepared to expect. The low price of 3¼ which these shares fetched to-day (only 1 p.m.) shows sufficiently the poor estimation in which these shares are held by speculators. In the event of this bill being thrown out, the effect upon the prices of Midland stock would be immediately apparent, as well as upon "York and North Midland" extensions—the former stand at all but 190*l*, and the latter at 21*l* 10s. Singular as it may seem, prices of Great North of England shares are anything but strong, notwithstanding the bargain made with Mr Hudson is said to be confirmed by the "Midland" proprietors, as it has already been by the proprietors of the "Darlington" and of the "York and North Midland." The 40*l* shares are worth buying as an investment, at present rates of 62*l* to 63*l*, carrying two new 15*l* shares, for every five 40*l*. "Manchester and Birminghams" remain quite stationary, and so do Hull and Selby shares—the first at 60*l*, and the last at 108*l*. These stocks would appear to come into the market at stated periods, almost like those things which come only when in season—like salmon or oysters, to wit—for at times one can hardly find a buyer for them, and at other times hardly a seller. Manchester and Leeds are weak at 172*l*; Brightons strong at 76*l*; Croydons equally so at 22*l* 10s; Thirsks are declining at 70*l* to 72*l* premium; Dewsburys are brisk at 19*l* 10s; whilst Gooles are running down to 14½ and 14¼ from 21*l*.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Thursday.—Closing prices this day:—

Bishop Auckland and Weardale	60	to	61	
Caledonian	11⅜		11⅝	
Churnet Valley	4⅜		4⅝	
Direct Northern	3⅜		3½	
Durham and Sunderland	24		25	
Do New guar. 5 per cent.	3		3½	
Edinburgh and Glasgow	74		76	
Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle	1½		1⅝	
Great North of England	240		245	
Do New Shares	62		65	
Do New Shares (extension)	32		34	
Hartlepool Dock and Railway	160		170	
Hull and Selby	105		107	
Lancaster and Carlisle	47		49	
Maryport and Carlisle	65		70	
Newcastle and Carlisle	117		119	ex. div.
Do Quarter-shares	28½		29½	
Newcastle and North Shields	69		70	
Newcastle and Darlington	53		55	
Newcastle and Berwick	18		19	
Northumberland (Newcastle to Berwick)	¾		1	
North British	25		25½	
Do New shares	6¾		7	
Pontop and South Shields	68		70	
Stockton and Darlington	269		270	
Scottish Central	6⅝		7⅛	
Trent Valley	18		19	ex. new
Sheffield and Manchester	131		133	

BELFAST, Monday.—In Belfast a large business has been done in Ulster rails, and their figure has gradually and uninterruptedly risen to our quotations. Drogheda have made rapid steps to their present rate. It appears the Dublin, Mullingar, and Athlone Railway Company have formed an arrangement with the Canal Company. We observe eighty railway bills obtained the royal assent on Friday evening, without a single Irish line being included. The amended Ballymena bill has passed the Commons, and only waits the royal assent.

	Paid.	*Prices.*	
Armagh, Coleraine, and Portrush	10	1⅛	to 2
Belfast and Ballymena	2½	5⅛	6
Belfast and County Down	2½	3⅛	3⅜
Dublin and Belfast Junction	2½	7⅛	8⅛
Dublin, Belfast, and Coleraine Junction	2½	2⅛	3⅞
Dublin and Drogheda	65	112	115
Dundalk and Enniskillen	2½	3	3⅛
Great Southern and Western	10	22	22½
Great Southern and Western Extension	2½	9⅛	10⅛
Irish Great Western (Dublin to Galway)	2½	3⅛	3⅜
Londonderry and Coleraine	2½	3⅛	3⅜
Londonderry and Enniskillen	2½	2⅛	2⅜
Newry and Enniskillen	2½	3⅛	3⅜
Ulster	32	52	52½
Waterford and Limerick	2½	6¼	7

EDINBURGH, Wednesday.—Closing prices this day :—

	£.	s.	d.
Aberdeen	3	19	0
Arbroath and Forfar	24	0	0
Ditto half shares	14	0	0
Caledonian	11	5	0
Clydesdale Junction	8	12	6
Dundee and Arbroath	36	0	0
Ditto new	16	0	0
Dundee and Perth	3	10	6
Dalkeith and Leith Branch	—		
Edinburgh and Glasgow	74	0	0
Ditto quarter shares	18	0	0
Ditto ditto new	8	10	0
Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton	16	10	0
Ditto Preference	13	10	0
Edinburgh and Northern	1	15	0
Glasgow and Ayrshire	75	0	0
Ditto new	17	0	0
Glasgow and Garnkirk	40	0	0
Ditto new	—		
Glasgow and Greenock	21	0	0
Ditto new	8	15	0
Ditto preference	2	0	0
Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle	0	15	6
Monkland and Kirkintilloch	33	0	0
North British	25	16	0
Ditto halves	7	0	0
Scottish Central	6	15	0
Scottish Midland	3	0	0
Slamannan	18	0	0
Wishaw and Coltness	39	0	0

ULSTER RAILWAY.—The traffic on this railway (twenty-five miles opened) was, for the week ending 6th July 1845 :—

Passengers, 11,134; amount	£399	0	0		
Goods	161	10	5	Nett	£560 10 5

Corresponding week of last year :—

Passengers, 10,138; amount	£369	0	10		
Goods	122	8	10	Nett	£491 9 8

RAILWAY RETURNS.—The following are the gross receipts of traffic on the undermentioned railways:—

Bristol and Birmingham	July 4	£4,568	15	7
Edinburgh and Glasgow,	5	2,706	19	5
Great Western,	6	18,631	2	9
Grand Junction,	5	10,620	5	5
London and Birmingham,	5	20,554	9	0
London and South Western,	8	9,062	7	6
London and Blackwall	6	1,488	8	7
London and Brighton,	5	5,224	3	8
Liverpool and Manchester,	4	6,174	4	5
Manchester and Leeds,	5	6,941	5	7
Midland,	5	12,326	7	9
Manchester and Birmingham	5	3,927	16	6
Newcastle and Carlisle,	5	2,124	6	8
Newcastle and Darlington,	5	2,703	1	8
Paris and Rouen,	7	5,944	0	0
Paris and Orleans,	7	6,906	0	0
South Eastern and Dover	5	7,639	7	1
Sheffield and Manchester,	5	815	8	3
York & North Midland, with Leeds & Selby,	5	3,864	6	4
Yarmouth and Norwich,	6	424	19	3
Gravesend and Rochester,	5	288	15	11

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 5th day of July, 1845:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£.
Notes issued	29,891,935	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	13,751,932
		Silver bullion	2,140,003
	29,891,935		29,891,935

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£.
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	13,384,206
Rest	3,164,433	Other Securities	12,944,496
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	7,330,309	Notes	9,279,785
Other Deposits	10,041,440	Gold and Silver Coin	526,197
Seven Day and other Bills	1,045,502		
	36,134,684		36,134,684

Dated the 10th day of July, 1845. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

The above bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, present the following result:—

Liabilities.	£.	*Assets.*	£.
Circulation, inc. Bank post bills	21,657,652	Securities	25,775,702
Deposits	17,371,749	Bullion	16,418,132
	39,029,401		42,193,834

The balance of assets over liabilities being 3,164,433l, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

The above accounts exhibit an increase in the circulation of 300,599*l*; a decrease in the deposits of 180,819*l*; an increase in securities of 324,141*l*; and a decrease of bullion of 183,769*l*.

The large increase of circulation is no doubt attributable to the payment of the July dividends, and will only be of a temporary character. We may expect the amount to be reduced again within a very short period.

Compared with last Tuesday, the foreign exchanges were all flatter to day. On Holland the quotations are lower; on Antwerp and Hamburg they remain the same; and on Paris and other parts of France a further reduction has taken place.

The extreme dullness and heaviness in the French share markets still continues, and money continues scarce. The recent returns of the Bank of France are indicative of a greater absorption of private means, and of a greater use of private credit. The bullion in the Bank of France, as compared with last quarter, exhibits a decrease of 5,755,196 francs, while there is an increase in the amount of bills under discount of 29,876,741 francs, and a decrease in the amount of private deposits of 11,239,631 francs; and the advances on public securities show an increase of nearly 2,000,000 francs.

The return of bullion in the Bank of England, for the month ending June 21, gives an aggregate amount in both departments of 16,544,325*l*. On a comparison of this with the month ending June 22, 1844, there appears to be an increase of 648,325*l*. The last month, as compared with the preceding one ending May 24, shows an increase of 558,810*l*. The return for the week ending June 28, being the last published, was 16,601,901*l*.

The notice issued by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt shows, that they will apply the fourth part of the April surplus much in the same manner as on former occasions, employing the greater part, viz. 1,000,000*l*, in the redemption of the deficiency bills; and the rest, viz. 585,608*l* 19s 3d, in the purchase of stock.

Circulation of notes for the month ending June 21, as compared with the month ending May 24.

	May 24.	*June* 21.	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Bank of England	20,856,534	20,270,070	...	586,464
Private Banks	4,623,189	4,399,110	...	224,079
Joint-Stock Banks	3,294,742	3,131,097	...	163,645
Total in England	28,774,465	27,800,277	...	974,188
Scotland	3,357,251	3,485,531	128,280	...
Ireland	6,927,362	6,619,032	...	308,330
United Kingdom	39,059,078	37,904,840	...	1,154,238

Thus showing a decrease last month of 974,188*l* in the circulation of notes in England, and a decrease of 1,154,238*l* in the United Kingdom.

The comparison of the month ending June 21, 1845, with the month ending June 22, 1844, is as follows:—

	Increase.	*Decrease.*
Bank of England circulation	642,755	...
Private Banks	...	343,947
Joint Stock Banks	...	534,007
Total in England	...	235,199
Scotland	367,543	...
Ireland	1,050,455	...
Total in the United Kingdom	1,182,799	...

Showing that the month ending June 21, 1845, as compared with the same period last year, presents a decrease of 235,199*l* in England, and an increase of 1,182,799*l* in the United Kingdom. Allowance is here made for the seven days' sight bills, which were formerly included in the returns of the circulation.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of proprietors of this company was held at the offices, Prince's street, Alderman Sir Peter Laurie, governor of the company, presiding. Mr Laurie, the secretary, read the report. It stated that

"The directors had the satisfaction of declaring a dividend of 5 per cent per annum (clear of income tax) on the paid-up capital of the company. During the past year the prosperity of the bank, and the increase of its operations in every department, had amply realised the anticipations of the directors, and, in confirmation of this, the attention of the proprietors was invited to a comparison of the balance-sheet appended to the report, with those presented in former years, from which it would appear that since the 30th June, 1843, the current and deposit accounts had increased upwards of one million sterling;—or more than 100 per cent in the last two years. The accounts presented to the proprietors showed that (after payment of all charges for the establishment and interest to customers on their current and deposit accounts, amounting to 26,004*l* 9s 6d) the unappropriated profit for the past year at the 30th June last, was 36,419*l* 15s 7d, so that after payment of the dividend, and appropriating 500*l* as usual, in reduction of preliminary expenses, the directors were enabled to add 7,485*l* 12s 2d to the reserved fund, (which, with the dividend just accrued, would make that fund 20,000*l* invested in government securities), leaving a surplus unappropriated profit of 7,289*l* 3s 5d. The preliminary expenses had been further reduced by the sum of 1,000*l* received for fittings at the premises in Moorgate street, which would leave the balance of that account 13,000*l* only."

—Mr J. O. Walker moved the adoption of the report, and spoke in high terms of praise of the zeal and energy of the directors.—Mr Percival seconded the motion, which was carried.—A dividend of 5 per cent, was formally declared.—Votes of thanks were unanimously voted to Mr W. W. Scrimgeour, the manager of the bank, and to Mr Clack and Mr Wight, the managers of the branches; as well as to the chairman, the directors, and Mr Laurie, the secretary.

LIVERPOOL BANKS.—Half-yearly dividends have been declared as follows:—The Borough Bank, 4 per cent; the Banking Company, 3 per cent; the North and South Wales Bank, 2½ per cent; the Bank of Liverpool, 5 per cent; and the Union Bank, 4 per cent.

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY.—The English funds are steady, but business on a Saturday is generally limited. Consols for the account maintain their quotation of 99¼ buyers. A further rise has occurred in the value of Mexican, which was supported at the close of business, when the actives were quoted 37⅛ to ⅜, and the deferred 21½ to ¾. Now the agency is changed, more favour is shown to the stock by the public, because it now appears to be considered that whatever remittances are made, the bondholders will certainly receive the benefit of them, even should not the dividends be regularly and punctually discharged. There was not much done in the other foreign securities, which, however, continue pretty well supported.

MONDAY.—Notwithstanding this was the first day of private transfer in Consols, the amount of business transacted was not extensive, and prices remained nearly stationary. The last quotation of these securities was 99⅛ to ¼ ex div. for money and the account. Bank stock left off 210½ to 211½, exchequer bills 55s to 57s premium, three per cents reduced 99⅛ to ¾, three and a quarter per cents 102½ to ⅝, long annuities 11 7-16, India stock 276 to 278 ex div. South Sea Old Annuities 99⅛ to ¼, and the new annuities 99¼. The foreign securities showed no material change. Spanish was a little flat, at 26⅛ to ¼ for the five per cents, and at 38⅞ to 39¼ for the three per cents; Mexican Actives closed 37⅛ to ¼, the deferred 21½ to ⅝, Portuguese 64½ to 66½, Danish 88½ to 89½, Dutch two and a half per cents 62⅛ to ¼, the four per cents 99¼ to ½, Colombian 17⅛ to 18⅛, Chilian 99 to 101, Buenos Ayres 45½ to 46½, Brazilian 89½ to 90½, and Belgian 99 to 100.

TUESDAY.—There has been but little business in any of the departments of the Stock Exchange to-day. Prices have been much the same as yesterday, with a slight tendency to flatness. The news from Mexico by the Oxford packet, producing the impression that Mexico might be drawn into hostilities with the United States, caused a flatness in the stock of that republic. The last quotation was 37 to ½, and 21 to ⅛ for the deferred.

WEDNESDAY.—The public securities are steady, but business has not been very extensive. The government broker has recommenced his official purchases on behalf of the National Debt Commissioners, and will take 10,600*l* stock four times a week till the 10th October next. Consols closed this afternoon 99⅛ to ¼ ex div. bank stock 210½ to 211½, three per cent reduced 99⅛ to 99⅜, three-and-a-quarter per cent 102⅛ to ¼. The foreign stocks have been quiet, without much business. Mexican was rather flatter on sales, the actives closing at 36⅞ to 37⅛, and the deferred 20⅞ 21⅛. Spanish remained unaltered, the five per cents being quoted 27⅛ to ⅜, and the three per cents 38⅛ to ¼.

THURSDAY.—The funds have shown scarcely any change to-day, but prices continue well supported, considering the limited amount of business transacted. Consols for money at the close of the market were quoted 99⅛ sellers, and for the account 99¼ buyers. The foreign securities continue quiet, and the little business done has had no effect upon quotations.

FRIDAY.—The funds have been without any material alteration to-day. Consols have been 99 to ¼. Exchequer-bills are rising, they have touched 58s and 60s premium. Bank stock has been at 210⅝ to 211½, and India stock at 275. The new three-and-a-quarter per cents are 102⅛ to ⅜. The foreign investments have been dull. Spanish five per cents have been heavy at 27⅛, and the three per cents at 38 to ¼. Mexican are quiet at 36¼. Belgian four-and-a-half per cents bring 98⅞, and Dutch two-and-a-half per cents 62 to 62⅜.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.—The premium on gold at Paris is 17½ per mille, which, at the English Mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 59; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 65, it follows that gold is 0·23 per cent dearer in London than in Paris. By advices from Hamburgh the price of gold is 435 per mark, which, at the English Mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 10; and the exchange at Hamburgh on London at short being 13 12, it follows that gold is 0·91 per cent dearer in London than in Hamburgh.

The Bankers' Price Current.

English Stocks, &c.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 7 per cent ...	211½	—	210½ 11½	210½ 11	—	211½
3 per Cent Reduced Anns. ...	99⅛	99⅛ ⅜	99⅛ ⅜	99⅛ ⅜	99⅛ ⅜	99⅛ ⅜
3 per Cent Consols Anns. ...	—	99⅛ ⅜	99⅛ ⅜	99⅛ ⅜	99⅛ ⅜	99⅛ 9
3 per Cent Anns., 1726 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
3½ per Cent Anns.	102½ ⅜	102½ ⅜	102½ ⅜	102½ ⅜	102½	102½ ⅜
New 5 per Cent	—	—	—	—	—	126
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860 ...	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜ ⅛	11⅜	—
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	11⅛	—	11⅛	—	11⅛	—
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	—	11⅛	11⅛	—	11⅛	—
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880	—	—	—	—	—	—
India Stock, 10½ per Cent ...	—	276	276	—	—	275
Do. Bonds, 3 per Cent 1000*l*	—	—	—	70s pm	—	72s 1s p
Ditto under 1000*l* ...	—	—	72s 70s p	72s pm	72s 70s p	72s pm
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent ...	—	—	—	—	—	112⅛
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	—	99⅛	98⅛	99⅛	—	99⅛
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	—	99⅛	—	—	—	98⅝
3 per Cent Anns., 1751... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock for Acct., July 15	—	—	—	—	—	211½
3 p Cent Cons. for opg., July 18	99⅛ ⅜	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
India Stock for opg., July 15 ...	—	—	276	—	270	—
Canada Guaranteed Deben., 4 per Cent	—	109½	—	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills, 1000*l* 1½d...	57s 5s p	55s 7s p	55s 7s p	57s 5s p	57s 6s p	58s 6s p
Ditto 500*l* — ...	55s 8s p	55s 8s p	58s 9s p	58s pm	56s 8s p	58s pm
Ditto Small — ...	—	59s 6s p	58s 9s p	59s 7s p	60s pm	58s 60s p
Ditto Advertised ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday. Prices printed on 'Change	Tuesday. Prices negociated on Change		Friday. Prices printed on 'Change	Friday. Prices negociated on 'Change	
Amsterdam	3 ms	12 10	12 8½	12 9	12 10	12 8½	12 8½
Ditto at sight ...	...	12 8½	12 6½	12 7	12 8	12 6½	12 7
Rotterdam	short	12 10½	12 8½	12 9½	12 10½	12 8½	12 9
Antwerp	3 ms	26 15	26 5	26 10	26 15	26 5	26 10
Hamburgh *mcs banco*	...	14	13 14½	13 15	14	13 14½	13 15
Paris, 3 days sight ...	short	25 80	25 65	25 70	25 80	25 60	25 65
Ditto	3 ms	26	25 82½	25 87½	26	25 80	25 85
Marsellies	...	26 5	25 97½	26 2½	26 5	25 92½	25 97½
Bordeaux	...	26 10	26 0	26 5	26 10	26 0	26 5
Frankft. on the Main	...	123	122½	122½	123	122½	122½
Vienna ...eff *Flo*	3 ms	10 4	10 1	10 2	10 4	10 1	10 2
Trieste ... do.	...	10 5	10 1½	10 2½	10 5	10 1½	10 2½
Madrid	...	36½	36½	37	36½	36½	37½
Cadiz	...	36½	37	37½	36½	36½	37
Leghorn	...	30 75	30 55	30 60	30 75	30 50	30 55
Genoa... ...	...	26 5	25 95	26 0	26 5	25 90	25 55
Naples	...	40	40½	40½	40	40½	40½
Palermo	...	119½ pos	120	120⅝	119½ pos	120⅝	120½
Messina	...	119½	120½	120½	119½	120½	120⅝
Lisbon	60 ds dt	53½	54	—	53½	53½	—
Oporto	...	53⅜	54	—	53½	54	—
Rio Janeiro	...	23½	—	—	23½	—	—

LIST OF SCOTTISH COMPANIES' PRICES.

Paid Capital.	Dividend	BANKS.		Paid.	Price pr. share
L.	L.			L. s. d.	
1,000,000	6 pr cent	Bank of Scotland		100 0 0	177
2,000,000	6 —	Royal Scotland		100 0 0	171*l* 10*s*
500,000	8 —	British Linen Company		100 0 0	230
600,000	6 —	Commercial		100 0 0	174*l* 10*s*
1,000,000	6 —	National		10 0 0	16*l* 15*s* 0*d*
1,000,000	7½ —	Union Bank of Scotland		50 0 0	98*l* 10*s*
1,000,000	6 —	Western		50 0 0	85*l* 0*s*
300,000	6 —	North of Scotland		5 0 0	7*l* 7*s* 6*d*
500,000	6 —	Clydesdale		10 0 0	15*l* 10*s* 0*d*
600,000	3 —	Eastern		15 0 0	11*l* 13*s* 6*d*
75,000	6 —	Caledonian		2 10 0	3*l* 7*s* 6*d*
1,000,000	5 —	Edinburgh and Glasgow		5 0 0	7*l* 16*s* 0*d*
656,260	5 —	City of Glasgow		8 15 0	15*l* 10*s*
Shares		INSURANCE COMPANIES	*Shares*		
250,000	5 —	Scottish Union	£20	1 0 0	1*l* 5*s* 0*d*
7,500	7 —	Hercules	100	10 0 0	14*l* 7*s* 6*d*
76,000	5 —	Insurance Company of Scotland ...	10	All paid	10*l*
50,000	9 —	North British	200	10 0 0	28*l* 15*s*
1,500	10 —	Caledonian Fire	100	10 0 0	24*l* 10*s*
5,000	6 —	Edinburgh Life	100	10 0 0	19*l* 5*s*

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of Shares	Dividends per annum	*Friday evening.*	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
			L.	L. s. d.	
22,500	6*l* per ct	Australasia	40	40 0 0	32 ½
20,000	4*l* per ct	British North American... ...	50	50 0 0	—
5000	6*l* per ct	Ceylon	25	20 0 0	—
8000	— —	County of Gloucester Bank ...	100	25 0 0	—
—	5*l* per ct	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	—
20,000	5*l* per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	—
4000	6*l* per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	—
40,000	6*l* per ct	London and Westminster ...	100	20 0 0	—
60,000	6*l* per ct	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	—
—	— —	Metropolitan	25	7 10 0	—
40,000	8*l* per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	—
20,000	8*l* per ct	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	—
20,000	5*l* per ct	National of Ireland	50	17 10 0	—
10,000	5*l* per ct	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	—
10,000	5*l* per ct	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	—
10,000	— —	Northamptonshire Union ...	—	0 0 0	—
21,500	— —	Gloucestershire	50	10 0 0	—
21,383	5*l* per ct	West of England and South Wales District	20	12 10 0	—
20,000	6*l* per ct	Wilts and Dorset	15	7 10 0	—
20,000	— —	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	25½
10,000	— —	Ditto Ditto	—	2 10 0	—
60,000	5*l* per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	13

PRICES OF BULLION.

Foreign Gold in bars, (standard)	*per ounce*	£3 17 9
Foreign Gold in coin, Portugal pieces		3 17 8
New Dollars		0 4 9½
Silver in bars, (standard)		0 4 11½

Foreign Stocks, &c.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent. 10 gu. p. £ st.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian Bonds, 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent	90⅝	—	—	—	91	—
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839 ...	—	88	—	88½	88⅛	—
Ditto New, 1843	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent	46 ½	46	—	—	—	—
Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent	—	—	—	100	101	—
Ditto 3 per cent deferred	—	53	—	—	—	—
Columbian Bonds, 6 per cent ex Venezuela	18½ 17⅞	18 17½	—	18 17½	17⅞	—
Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825	—	—	—	—	—	99 99
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greek Bonds 1824-25, 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto ex over due Coupons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexican 5 per cent, 1837	37½ ⅜	37⅜	37½	37⅜	37 6⅞	36⅜
Ditto Small	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Deferred Stock, 5 per cent	21⅜	21⅜ ⅛	21⅛ ⅛	—	21 20⅞	—
Ditto Debentures	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian Bonds, 6 per cent	33 ½	—	33½ ⅜	33	33	33½
Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent	—	85	—	84⅜	—	—
Ditto Converted	—	66¼	66 ⅛	65⅛	65	—
Ditto Annuities, 1855	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p cent, in £ sterling	117½ ⅜	117⅜17	117 ⅛	117 ⅜	117 18	—
Spanish Bonds, 5 per ct div. from Nov. 1840	27⅛	27⅛ ⅛	27⅛ ⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛ 7
Ditto ditto ditto 1843	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto ditto ditto 1844	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Passive Bonds	—	6⅜ ⅛	6⅜ ⅛	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
Ditto Deferred	—	—	—	—	15⅜ ⅛	15⅜ ⅛
Ditto 3 per cent Spanish Bonds	38⅞ ⅛	38½ ⅜	38½ ⅜	38½	38½	38
Venezuela 2 per cent Bonds	45½	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Deferred	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Belgian Scrip, 2½ per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Bonds, 4½ per cent	—	98⅞ ⅛	98⅛ 9	—	98⅛ 9	98⅜
Dutch 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders ...	62⅜	62½ ⅜	62⅜	62⅜ ⅛	62 ⅜	62⅜ ⅛
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	99⅜ ⅛	99½ ⅛	99⅜ ⅛	99½	—	99½ ⅛
Ditto 4 per cent. Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 5 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neapolitan Bonds, 5 per cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ex per Duc, 4*f* 40*c*. Ex per £ st, 25*f* 65*c*	—	—	—	—	—	—

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris July 7	London July 9	Paris July 8	London July 10	Paris July 9	London July 11
	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 March and 22 Sept. ...	121 55	—	121 50	—	121 10	—
Exchange	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 June and 22 December	83 30	—	83 40	—	83 20	—
Exchange	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent French Scrip ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July	3210		3212 50	—	3212 50	—
Exchange on London 1 month	25 55	—	25 57½	—	25 57½	—
Ditto 3 months	25 45	—	25 47½	—	25 47½	—

PUBLIC SECURITIES OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

	Renewable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices. July 11	Amer. Prices. June 14
			₱ cent		
Alabama	5 1852	500,000	May and Nov.		75
— ... ... Sterling	5 1858	2,000,000	Jan. and July		
—	5 1863	3,500,000	May and Nov.		
Indiana	5 1861 / 1866	1,600,000	Jan. and July		
— ... ... Sterling	5 1861	1,000,000	—		
Illinois	6 1870	5,000,000	—		
— ... ... Sterling	6 1870	1,000,000	—		101
Kentucky	6 1868	1,250,000	—		
Louisiana ... Sterling	5 1848	1,800,000	—		
—	5 1843	—	—		
—	5 1844 / 1847 / 1850 / 1852	7,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	80	
—	5 1853	150,000	May and Nov.		
—	6 1867	300,000	April and Oct.		
Maryland...	5 1859	750,000	April and Oct.		
— ... ... Sterling	5 1888	3,000,000	Jan. and July		
Massachusetts	5 1857	1,000,000	Jan. and July		
— ... Sterling	5 1868	300,000	April and Oct.		
Michigan...	6 1863	5,000,000	Jan. and July		
Mississippi ... Sterling	5 1850 / 1858	5,000,000	May and Nov.		
—	6 1861 / 1866 / 1871	2,000,000	Mar. and Sept.		
New York	5 1858	3,124,270	Quarterly	90 x d	10
—	5 1855 / 1860	877,000	—		
Ohio	6 1850	4,000,000	Jan. and July	85	
—	6 1856 / 1860	4,000,000	—	85	99½
Pennsylvania	5 1854	3,202,500	Feb. and Aug.		
—	5 1856	2,733,162	—		
—	5 1858	3,070,661	—		
—	5 1860	2,648,680	—	70½	76½
—	5 1862	2,295,400	—		
—	5 1864	1,700 000	—		
South Carolina, Baring's ...	5 1866	£200,000	Jan. and July		
United States Bank Shares ...	1866	35,000,000	—	1*l* 3*s* 4*s*	6½
Do. Debentures	6 Ap. 1841 / 1842	£800,000	April and Oct.		
Bank of Louisiana	8 1870	4,000,000	Jan. and July		
New York City	5 1860 / 1856 / 1851	9,600,000	Quarterly		99
New Orleans City	6 1864	250,000	Feb. and Aug.		
—	5 1863	1,500,000	Jan. and July		
Philadelphia City	5 1863	175,000	May and Nov.		100
Camden & Amboy R. R. Bond	5 1864	£210,000	Feb. and Aug.		
Phil. & Reading R. R. Bonds	1860	£210,000	—		

Exchange at New York 109 ½.

Corn Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, July 7.—During the past week we had a great deal of rain, but the sun having been powerful and the wind brisk, hay-making has progressed, and some quantity is now secured. Several of our letters from the country speak of the late heavy rains having knocked down the wheat and barley where it was thick on the ground; in other respects the country looks well. The arrivals since this day se'nnight have been small of every article except of oats, of which we have again received an abundant supply from Ireland. The supply of English wheat fresh up to this day's market was only moderate, and the finer kinds brought readily last Monday's prices, but the advance obtainable last Wednesday and Friday was not supported: ordinary samples were taken off slowly also at the prices current of this day week. Free foreign in retail demand at fully our quotations. Foreign in bond was held at the advanced rates, and but few good parcels were offering. Barley being scarcer than of late was held for rather more money. English and Scotch oats were saleable at fully last Monday's rates. Irish, in consequence of the large quantities arrived within the last two weeks, were taken off slowly at about 6d per quarter less money.—Duty paid foreign brought as much money, and any sweet parcels were in good demand. Both beans and peas continue to come forward sparingly, and prices were quite as high as last quoted. Best country marks of flour rather dearer. Town-made slow sale at former quotations.

BRITISH.	PER QR.			
Wheat, Essex, Kent, Suffolk, white...	44s	47s	55s	extra 58s
——— red	46	49	...	50
——— Cambridge, Lincoln, red	46	48	...	50
Barley, English Malting, and Chevalier	31	—	...	—
——— Distiller's English and Scotch ...	28	30	...	—
——— Coarse for grinding, feeding, &c	23	28	...	—
Oats, feed, Northumberland and Berwick	23	25	...	26
—— Lothian, Fife, Angus	23	25	...	26
—— Murray, Ross	23	25	...	26
—— Aberdeen and Banff	23	25	...	26
—— Caithness	23	25	...	—
—— Cambridge, Lincoln, Yorkshire ...	—	24	...	—
—— Irish	21	23	...	—
—— English—black	—	24	...	—
—— Irish do	22	23	...	—
—— Potatoe, North., Berwick & Scotch	25	27	...	—
—— ——— Irish	23	24	...	25
—— Poland, Lincoln and Yorkshire ...	24	25	...	26
Beans, Mazagan	35	37	...	—
——— Harrow	39	41	...	—
——— Small	40	42	...	—
Peas, White	38	Boilers	42	
—— Small Blue	34	38	Large	40 50
—— Maple and Grey	39	40	Dun	37
Flour, Townmade Households, per sack	38	45		
——— Norfolk and Suffolk	33	36		
Oatmeal, Berwick and Scotch, per ton...	12l to 14l 0s			

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.	Free		In bond	
Wheat, Australian and V. D. Land	54	62	—	—
——— High mixed Danzig ...	58	60	40	42
——— Mixed do	—	58	38	40
——— Rostock	50	54	35	36
——— Red Hamburg	50	—	33	35
——— Mediterranean	—	—	26	36
——— Egyptian	—	—	—	—
Barley, Malting	—	—	—	—
——— Distiller's	28	30	—	—
——— Grinding	23	28	—	—
Oats, Brew	23	25	—	—
—— Polands	25	26	19	21
—— Feed	21	24	15	18
—— Do. dried in the straw, Riga, &c.	22	23	—	—
Beans, Horse	—	—	—	—
——— Egyptian	—	35	28	—
Peas, White	37	38	—	—
Flour, American, p. brl. 196 lbs nett wt	—	—	19	20
——— Canada do. do.	26	27	—	—

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, July 11.—The weather continues showery and unsettled, with a falling barometer. Our letters from the country received to-day complain of the wet, and markets are all dearer. The supplies this week have been moderate. There were scarcely any samples of English wheat left over unsold from Monday, but any good parcels would to-day have brought more money. Duty paid foreign were held at high rates, and for bonded parcels 1s per qr advance was demanded, of the latter, however, very few samples were exhibited, all the finer descriptions being withdrawn. Barley held firmly at last Monday's prices with no great business done. English and Scotch oats were a fair sale at full prices. Irish and foreign were only in limited request. Beans and peas supported Monday's quotations. Flour without any alteration.

ACCOUNT OF CORN ARRIVED IN LONDON,

From June 30 to July 5, 1845, inclusive.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Bean	Peas	Flour
English	3503	39	46	547	4	1879
Total previously this year	198846	93544	43748	38311	12844	171568
Scotch	...	...	1685	...	...	...
Total previously this year	93	22723	91159	...	...	...
Irish	...	...	23634	...	...	...
Total previously this year	100	485	441934	...	...	700
Foreign	2460	1450	1452	...	...	sk ... bs 3804
Total Foreign previously this year	50057	104586	159674	21189	3319	7524
Grand total for the week	5963	1489	26811	547	4	sk 1879 bs 3804
Total of British previously this year	199039	116752	576840	28311	12844	172268

Total Quantity of all other kinds of Pulse and Grain.

Malt	1324	Linseed	1189	Mustardseed	56
Rye	—	Rapeseed ...	349	Seed	1878
Tares	250	Brank	—		

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN.

Weekly Averages by the Imp. Qrtr. from the Gazette of Friday, July 4, 1845.			*Averages from the corresponding Gazette in the last year, Fri. July 5, 1844.*		
Wheat	47s	11d	Wheat	55s	9d
Barley	29	7	Barley.....	34	0
Oats.....	23	2	Oats.....	22	9
Rye	32	1	Rye	35	0
Beans	39	3	Beans	38	0
Peas.....	38	3	Peas	36	1

Provision Markets.

BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto 5d to 6½d per 4 lbs loaf.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, July 7.—The receipts of country killed meat up to these markets, during the past week, have exhibited a falling off, compared with last week, nevertheless they have proved seasonable extensive. Although the supplies offering slaughtered in the metropolis have been tolerably good, the general demand has ruled steady, at, in some instances, further advanced rates, and at which good clearances have been effected by the salesmen.—Only about 20 carcases of foreign beef have sold, at prices varying from 3s 2d to 3s 4d per 8 lbs.

At per stone, by the carcase.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Beef, inferior...	2	4	2	8	Mutton, inferior	3	0	3	8
— middling ...	2	10	3	0	— middling ...	3	10	4	4
— prime large	3	2	3	4	— prime.....	4	6	4	10
— prime small	3	6	3	8	Pork, large.....	2	6	3	6
Veal.....	3	8	4	8	— small.....	3	8	4	2

Lambs 4s 10d to 6s 0d.

FRIDAY, July 11.—We had a very steady general demand, at full prices.

SMITHFIELD.

MONDAY, July 7.—In the past week the imports of live stock from abroad have been again extensive, having amounted to 20 oxen from Hamburgh, 110 oxen and cows from Rotterdam, while 20 oxen have arrived at Southampton from Spain, and 200 ditto from Hamburgh and Rotterdam, at Hull. The Spanish beasts here this morning—in number 13—were of middling quality, and were disposed of at comparatively low figures; the stock from Hamburgh was by no means first-rate, but the oxen and cows from Rotterdam were good and useful animals, and found buyers at remunerative quotations.

The bullock droves from our grazing districts were on the increase, though by no means large. In quality there was a decided improvement; indeed, the beasts were in no way deficient in their handling points, while not a few of them were heavy weighers. In consequence of the prevailing warm weather, and the thin attendance of the trade, the demand for all kinds of beef was heavy, at a decline in the rates obtained on Monday last of quite 2d per 8lbs, the primest Scots selling with difficulty at 4s 4d to 4s 6d per 8lbs, and a clearance was not effected.

From Norfork, and the North of England, including Leicestershire, the receipts of sheep were on the increase, and of somewhat improved quality. The mutton trade was in a very sluggish state, and last week's prices were with difficulty supported. The number of lambs were not large; while the lamb trade ruled brisk, at fully the currencies of this day se'nnight.

Calves, which were in good supply, met a dull inquiry, at barely stationary prices.

In pigs only a limited business was doing, yet the rates were supported.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Coarse and inferior beasts ...	3	0	3	6	Pr. coarse woolled sheep.....	4	6	4	8
Sec. quality do	3	8	3	10	Pr. South Down do.....	4	10	5	0
Prm. large oxen	4	0	4	2	Lrg. crse. calves	3	8	4	4
Prime Scots &c	4	4	4	6	Pr. small do ...	4	6	4	10
Coarse and inferior sheep ...	3	2	3	6	Large hogs	3	0	3	8
Sec. quality do	3	8	4	4	Nt. sm. porkers	3	10	4	2

Lambs, 5s 0d to 6s.

Suckling calves 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs 16s to 20s each. Beasts 2,500; sheep and lambs 28,540; calves 230; pigs 280.

FRIDAY, July 11.—Our market was on the whole but moderately supplied with beasts, while the beef trade may be considered steady, at fully Monday's quotations. We had on offer 350 Scots from Scotland, 100 oxen and cows from Rotterdam, and 20 do. from Hamburgh and Spain. The numbers of sheep were tolerably good, yet the inquiry for them was rather active, at full currencies. Lambs were moderate in supply and brisk demand, at somewhat improved rates. In calves a good business was doing at our quotations. Pigs were a slow inquiry, but not cheaper. Milch cows sold at from 16l to 19l 10s each. Sucking calves 18s to 30s, and quarter-old store pigs 16s to 20s each. Beasts 718, cows 150, Sheep and Lambs 11,280, calves 460, pigs 320.

POTATOES.

SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, MONDAY, July 7.—There are several lots stored of Scotch Reds, Cambridge and Lincolnshire Kidneys, that will not sell at any price, and some lots are in such a state that the owners are compelled to pay to have them cleared away. The weather being so hot of late has caused a great sacrifice in old potatoes; indeed, during the whole season it has been a dragging market, the supply being too great for the demand. During the last week the best fresh samples of York and Devonshire Reds were in request, but all secondary lots were unsaleable.

York reds	20s	70s	Late Devon reds ...65s 80s
Perth do	10s	30s	

HOPS.

BOROUGH, MONDAY, July 7.—The hop market is very quiet, and our last quotations are not supported, being about 10s lower. The recent weather has caused the bines to grow rapidly, but experience has shown the impossibility of forming a correct judgment of the result. The stock on hand is very limited.

TALLOW.

LONDON, MONDAY, July 7.—This market is quiet as to prices on the spot, and for autumn; the former at the quotations below, and in the latter there is little or no inclination to do business; the nearest price at which there are buyers is 40s. The letters from St Petersburg say the market there is heavy, and prices are rather flatter. Town tallow is 40s net cash.

Particulars of Tallow.

	1842 Casks	1843 Casks	1844 Casks	1845 Casks
Stock this day	19065...	18529...	16644...	14191
Delivery last week	572...	492...	748...	875
Do. from 1st June	4436...	4525...	5620...	5546
Arrived last week	771...	268...	128...	589
Do. from 1st June	4191...	4253...	3331...	3765
Price of Y.C.....	48s 0d	...40s 9d...	41s 0d...	40s 0d
,, ...	0s 0d	...41s 0d...	41s 6d...	40s 3d
Price of Town.....	50s 0d	...42s 6d...	43s 6d...	43s 0d

HAY MARKETS.

Thursday, July 10.

SMITHFIELD.—Coarse meadow hay, 3l 15s to 4l 15s; useful ditto, 4l 16s to 5l 8s; fine upland ditto, 5l 10s to 5l 15s; clover hay, 4l 10s to 6l 0s; oat straw, 1l 18s to 2l 0s; wheat straw, 2l 0s to 2l 2s per load. A moderate supply and a steady trade.

CUMBERLAND.—Coarse meadow hay, 3l 18s to 4l 18s; useful ditto, 5l 0s to 5l 8s; fine upland ditto, 5l 10s to 5l 16s; clover hay, 4l 10s to 6l 0s; oat straw 1l 18s to 2l 0s; wheat straw, 2l 0s to 2l 2s per load. Supply rather limited and trade firm.

WHITECHAPEL.—Coarse meadow hay, 3l 15s to 4l 15s; useful ditto, 4l 16s to 5l 8s; fine upland ditto, 5l 10s to 5l 14s; clover hay 4l 10s to 6l 6s; oat straw 1l 18s to 2l 0s; wheat straw 2l 0s to 2l 2s per load. Both hay and straw met a slow inquiry at late rates.

New meadow hay sold at from 3l 10s to 4l 10s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY.—Carr's Hartley 15s—Chester Main 14s—Hasting's Hartley 14s—Holywell Main 14s—Nelson's West Hartley 15s—New Tanfield 13s 6d—Original Tanfield 13s 6d—Ord's Redheugh 13s—Ravensworth West Hartley 14s 6d—Tanfield Moor 15s 9d—West Wylam 14s 9d—Wylam 13s 9d. Wallsend: Hilda 14s—Killingworth 14s—Riddell's 14s 3d—Eden Main 15s—Braddyll's Hetton 16s 6d—Hetton 16s 6d—Lambton 16s 6d—Russell's Hetton 13s 9d—Adelaide 16s—Barrett 14s 9d—Seymour Tees 15s 3d—South Durham 15s—Tees 16s 6d—West Tees 14s 3d—Derwentwater Hartley 14s—Hartley 14s—West Hartley Netherton 15s—Stewart's 16s 9d. Arrivals since last day, 75.

WEDNESDAY.—Buddle's West Hartley 14s 9d—Chester Main 14s—Hasting's Hartley 14s 9d—Nelson's West Hartley 15s—New Tanfield, 13s 6d—Original Tanfield 13s 6d—Ord's Redheugh 13s—Ravensworth West Hartley 14s 9d—Taylor's West Hartley 14s 9d—Tanfield Moor 15s 9d—West Wylam 14s 9d—Wylam 14s to 14s 3d. Wallsend: Riddell's 14s 9d—Wharncliffe 15s—Eden Main, 15s 3d—Lambton 16s 9d—Pemberton 15s—Russell's Hetton 16—Adelaide 16s 6d—Stanley 14s—Sidney's Hartley 15s 6d—West Hartley Netherton 15s. Arrivals since last day 7.

FRIDAY.—Buddle's West Hartley 15s—Davison's West Hartley 15s 6d—Hasting's Hartley 14s 6d—Nelson's West Hartley 15s—Old Pontop 13s 6d—Ord's Redheugh 13s—Taylor's West Hartley 14s 6d—Tanfield Moor 16s—West Wylam 14s 9d—Hartley 14s—Sidney's Hartley 15s 6d. Wallsend: Riddell's 15s—Braddyll's Hetton 17s—East Hetton 15s 3d—Haswell 17s 3d—Hetton 17s—Lambton 17s—Russell's Hetton 16s 3d to 16s 6d Shotton 16s 9d—Steward's 17s 3d—Barrington Tees 14s 3d. Ships arrived 25.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst. the lady of Ramon de Bertodano Lopez, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 8th inst. at Lingfield, Surrey, the lady of Lieutenant-Colnel Leslie, C.B. of a daughter.

On the 27th ult. at Stratford green, Mrs J. H. Schroder, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th inst. at Bury, Lancashire, John Houghton, second son of Peter Whitfield Brancker, to Elizabeth Anne, youngest daughter of Edmund Grundy, Esq. the Wylde, Bury.

On the 9th inst. John Henry Jordan, to Eve, eldest daughter of Lewis Jordan, of Berners street, Oxford street.

At Havana, on the 28th of May last, by the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, Joseph Tucker Crawford, Esq. her Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba, to Joanna Frederica, daughter of the late Advocate Jacobson, of Altona, and step daughter of C. D. Tolme, Esq. of Havana.

On the 5th inst. at St James, Piccadilly, Henry William Rolle, Esq. of Park road, Stockwell, to Sarah Johnson, youngest daughter of the late Maurice Jones, Esq. of Brompton, many years Custos Rotulorum, and member of the House of Assembly for Portland, Jamaica.

On the 7th inst. at the British Embassy, Brussels, by the Rev. W. Drury, M.A., Frederick Rowell, Esq. to Mrs Prissick.

On the 3rd inst. by the Rev. James Brownbill, according to the rites of the Catholic Church, and afterwards at St James's Church, Westminster, by the Lord Bishop of Gibraltar, Alexander Shea, jun., Esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Juana Blanca Maria Francisca, only child of the late J. M. Boschetti, Esq. of Gibraltar.

On the 3rd inst. by special license, at St George's, Hanover square, by the Hon. and Rev. Lowther Barrington, the Hon. Percy Barrington, second son of Viscount Barrington, to Louisa, only surviving child of the late Tully Higgins, Esq.

On the 9th inst. at St Pancras Church, by the Rev. Thomas Hellyer, minister of the Asylum, Haverstock hill, Mr Justinian Hancock, of Somerset street, wine merchant, to Mary, second daughter of Mr James Hay, of Massingham house, Haverstock hill, Hampstead.

DEATHS.

On the 27th ult. in his 90th year, John Bryon, formerly of Park lane.

On the 3rd inst. at Dallblair house, Ayr, in the 14th year of his age, Charles Hope (of Rugby school) eldest son of the Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland.

On the 3rd inst. at Leicester, after a long illness, Sarah, wife of Mr T. C. Turner, of the branch of the Bank of England in that town.

On the 4th inst. at the advanced age of 84, Stevens Dinley Totton, Esq. barrister, of Lincoln's inn, son of

the late Stevens Totton, Esq. of Totton, in Hampshire. He was Prothonotary to the Court at Madras just 20 years, highly esteemed there for his knowledge of the law, and master of the Malabar and six other languages.

On the 6th inst. in the 57th year of his age, at his residence Church street, Paddington green, George Piggott Howes, Esq. 42 years of the Adjutant-General's office, Horse Guards.

On the 16th of June, at Bedford, the Rev. W. B. Winning, M.A., late of Trinity College, Cambridge, author of "A Manual of Comparative Philology," "Essays on the Antediluvian Age," &c.

On the 6th inst. at his house in Bedford square, to the inexpressible regret of his family and friends, Mr Serjeant Atcherley, Attorney-General of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

On the 6th inst. at Clapham common, Henry Pelham Humphery, aged 2 years and 5 months, the ninth son of John Humphery, Esq. M.P.

On the 7th inst. Samuel P. S. Wood, formerly of the firm of Messrs Jerrain and Wood.

On the 7th inst. Mary Emma Lee, of 71 Myddelton square, widow of Peter Lee, Esq. late British Consul at Alexandria.

On the 7th inst. at 15 South street, Finsbury square, Olivia, the beloved wife of Jonah Nathan, Esq. of the firm of Thomas de la Rue and Co.

On the 5th inst. at Tunbridge wells, Charles Hill Wallace, Esq. of Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 42.

On the 9th of May, at Balasore, in the 35th year of his age, Frederick John Morris, Esq. youngest son of the late John Morris, Esq. East India Director.

On the 25th ult. at Dusseldorf, on the Rhine, James Lardner, Esq. late of Exminster, in the county of Devon, aged 80.

On the 1st inst. at the residence of her uncle, St John's wood, Julia Agnes Mary, the beloved daughter of Thomas Nolan, Esq. in the 17th year of her age.

On the 3rd inst. aged 57, Mr John Gwillim, of 14 Devonshire square, Bishopsgate, and Montague wharf, Southwark.

On the 4th inst. at Whips-cross, Walthamstow, George Augustus Brown, Esq. of 112 Fenchurch street, aged 53.

On the 4th inst. at his residence, 13 Lyon terrace, Edgeware road, Thomas Protheroe, Esq. in the 68th year of his age.

Liverpool Weekly Import List.

Imported from the 27th June to 3rd July 1845, *inclusive.*

By 2 vessels from China—3 Calcutta—1 Sydney, N.S.W.—1 Africa—1 Sierra Leone—1 Saldanha Bay—2 Ichaboe—1 Valparaiso—1 Bahia—1 Savanilla and Carthagena—1 Laguna—1 Tampico—1 Bardadoes—1 Porto Rico—1 St Domingo—4 New York—5 Charleston—6 Apalachicola—1 Wilmington—3 Savannah—14 New Orleans—6 Mobile—8 Montreal—2 Newfoundland—1 Egypt—1 Smyrna—1 Corfu—1 Leghorn—1 Trieste—1 Lisbon—1 Oporto—1 Antwerp:—

Annatto..... 50 cks	M.-of-Pearl Shells — tons
Argol ..... 64 cks, 12 cases	Munjeet ..... — bls
Arrowroot..... 533 pks	Myrabolams ..... — bndls
Ashes ..... 2305 brls	Nitrate and Soda..... — bgs
Bark.....51 bgs, 50 cases	Oil—Castor ..... — cases
Oak ..... 56 tons	Black ..... — cks
Other..... — tons	Olive..... 313 cks
Berries—yellow..... 65 cks	Palm ..... — cks
Boracic Acid ..... — cks	Seed .....30 pipes
Brimstone..... — tons	Sperm..... 61 cks
Camphor..... — cses	Train.....315 cks
Cochineal ..... 20 srns	Other..... — cks
Cocoa—B.P. ..... — hgs	Pimento..... — bgs
Foreign.....26 bgs	Pepper ..... — bgs
Coffee—E.I. ..... — bgs	Pitch .....— brls
For. West India ...— bgs	Rattans..... 1233 bdls
Brazil, &c. .....200 bgs	Rosin ..... 1000 brls
Cowries..... 57 cases	Rice—E.I..... 8479 bgs
Dividivi..... 35 tons	Flour.....— bgs
Dyewoods—Fustic 122 tons	Rum—E.I. ..... 143 puns
Logwood..... 233 tons	Safflower .....— bgs
Barwood .....— pieces	Sago—Pearl .....30 boxes
Sapan wood..... — tons	Flour ..... — bgs
Nicaragua wood ...5 tons	Saltpetre ..... 801 bgs
Redwood..... — pcs	Sarsaparilla ..... — bls
Camwood 10 tns, 6456 ps	Seed—Mustard ..... — bls
Elephants' Teeth..... 507	Linseed, E. I..... 59 bgs
Emery Stone .....54 tons	Shell Lac ..... 50 bxs
Flax .....394 bls	Silk—Raw .....111 bls
Flour .....20284 brls	Skins—Seal 8378
Gambier..... — bgs	Chinchilla ..... 12 doz
Ginger—West India— brls	Sp. of Turpentine — pipes
African 1633 bgs 190 brls	Sugar—B. P..... 299 hhds
Guano...600 tons, 2840 bgs	35 tcs
Gum—Arabic.....15 bxs	Bengal..... 7834 bgs
Copal..... 310 bgs	Mauritius.....— bgs
Other .....19 cases	Foreign—W.I. 212 cks,
Hemp—E. India ... 50 bls	207 brls
American, &c. ... — bls	Sumac..... — bgs
Hides—Ox & Cow ... 1699	Tallow—European — cks
half-do —	New So. Wales 273 cks
East India..... 139 bls	South American — cks
Horse ..... —	Tapioca ..... — bgs
Horse Hair ..... — bls	Tar—European..... — brls
Cow do ..... — bls	American.....1823 brls
Indigo .....93 chsts	Tartar..... 15 cks
Ising'ass..... — bgs	Tea 4741 chats, 1042 hf-do
Ivory ..... — pcs	7593 pkgs
Jute .....2080 bls	Tin ..... — slabs
Lac Dye ..... — chsts	Tobacco ..... 2 hhds, — bls
Lemon Juice .....— cks	Turmeric ..... — pkts
Liquorice Paste .....—cs	Turpentine..... 1226 brls
Madder ..... — cks	Spirits ..... — pipes
Madder Roots ..... 229 bls	Valonia..... 766 bags
Mahogany ..... 1037 pcs	Wax—Bees'..... 13 pkgs
Molasses—B.P. ... — cks	Wheat .....423 qrs
Foreign .....5 cks	Wool ..... 762 bls

Departure of Mails.

EAST INDIES, via Southampton, on the morning of the 3rd and 20th of every month.

MARSEILLES, on the evening of the 7th and 24th of every month.

SYDNEY, on the evening of the last day of every month.

WEST INDIES, on the morning of the 2nd and 17th of every month.

AMERICA, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of ever month from April to November.

Regular Steam Packets

leave London for

HAVRE—Sunday morning, eight o'clock.

BOULOGNE—Every day but Monday, according to the tide.

CALAIS—Sunday, Thursday, and Friday, according to the tide.

OSTEND—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, according to the tide.

ANTWERP—Sunday morning, 11 o'clock; Thursday

ROTTERDAM—Wednesday and Saturday mornings nine o'clock; Sunday, eight and 12 alternately.

HAMBURGH—Wednesday and Saturday mornings according to tide.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS, warranted London made.—THOMAS WEST, Working Silversmith, 18 Ludgate street, St Paul's, has now on sale a large stock of the best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, at the following low prices:—

FIDDLE PATTERN.

	oz.	s. d.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons ...	30 at	7 2	10	15	0
12 Table Forks ...	30	7 2	10	15	0
12 Dessert Spoons.	20	7 2	7	3	4
12 Dessert Forks ...	20	7 2	7	3	4
2 Gravy Spoons ...	10	7 2	3	11	8
1 Soup Ladle	10	7 2	3	11	8
4 Sauce Ladles ...	10	7 8	3	16	8
4 Salt Spoons.....	—	—	1	0	0
1 Fish Slice.....	—	—	2	10	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	7 8	3	16	8
1 Sugar Tongs ...	—	—	0	15	0

VICTORIA PATTERN.

	oz.	s. d.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons ...	40 at	7 6	15	0	0
12 Table Forks ...	40	7 6	15	0	0
12 Dessert Spoons.	25	7 6	9	7	6
12 Dessert Forks ...	25	7 6	9	7	6
2 Gravy Spoons ...	13	7 6	4	17	6
1 Soup Ladle	11	7 6	4	2	0
4 Sauce Ladles ...	12	8 0	4	16	0
4 Salt Spoons	—	—	2	2	0
1 Fish Slice	—	—	3	10	0
12 Tea Spoons	14	8 0	5	12	0
1 Sugar Tongs ...	—	—	1	5	0

The Victoria and Albert are quite new patterns, and superior in style to any other.

Gold and Silver Watches, very superior, are equally cheap.

Gold Chains and Jewellery at lower prices than ever offered.

For the convenience of parties residing at a distance, T. W. has published a Hand-Book full of useful information, and containing 100 engravings, which may be had gratis, and post free, on applying at WEST's, 18 Ludgate street.

SIGHT RESTORED—NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS LATE MAJESTY, H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF KENT, AND THE LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF WILL REMOVE ALL DISEASES FROM THE EYES AND HEAD.

A few of the many thousand Testimonials of Sight Restored and Deafness cured by GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF:—

FROM THE EX-VICE CONSUL AT NICE.

To Mr W. Grimstone, 434 Oxford Street.

SIR,—Having suffered many years with pains in my eyes, my sight almost gone, even spectacles were of no use to me; morning and evening I saw, or thought I saw, hundreds of black phantoms dancing before me. Hearing of the virtue of your Eye Snuff—of its power in restoring the sight—I have used it for some time, and am happy to state aloud to the world the complete restoration of my sight; I can read and write without spectacles; it is next to a miracle this discovery thus given to the world. Accept, Sir, my best thanks for the relief obtained. I am your obedient servant,

J. DE MARIA, *Ex-Vice Consul at Nice.*

Shepherd's Bush, Feb. 12, 1845.

W. H. Adams, Esq. General Post Office, St Martin's le Grand, Inland Department, cured of nervous deafness, after having tried several very eminent aurists. Oct. 9th, 1844.

Mr W. Calvert, wood-engraver, 35 Tavistock street, Covent Garden, cured of weakness of sight of long standing. Aug. 12, 1844.

Mrs Macgregor, cured of deafness, from which she had suffered for many years. Granton, Scotland, April 20, 1844. Witness, Mr Shuter, Kentbury, Berks.

G. J. Guthrie, Esq. F.R.S. This eminent surgeon strongly recommends Grimstone's Eye Snuff.—See J. B. Lachfield's letter.

Dr Abernethy used it, and by that able Physician it was termed the Faculty's Friend and Nurses' Vade Mecum.

Dr Andrews also recommends its use as a preventive. See his Reports in Nov. 1831. He states that the tenacious sympathy of the membrane, within the nostrils, with the nervous system, that Grimstone's Eye Snuff, when frequently taken, must be of the greatest benefit to the consumer; and further recommends its universal adoption as a preventive.

Dr Thomson of Hatfield having witnessed many cases of cure, both of headache and ophthalmia, has kindly given his testimony thereof.

G. W. M Reynolds, editor of *Chambers's London Journal*, &c. &c., relieved of excruciating pains, and can now write without spectacles. 36 Stamford street, Blackfriars' road, 3d Oct. 1842.

Sold in canisters at 8d, 1s 3d, 2s 4d, 4s 4d, 8s, and 15s 6d each.

Any quantity can be forwarded through the General Post by sending money orders. A 2s 4d canister, with postage, will cost 3s, and so on in like proportion.

All letters addressed to W. Grimstone, 434 Oxford street, and 24 King street, Long Acre, London.

Herbary, Highgate.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The never-failing effects of BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, in curing every description of Gout and Rheumatism, has secured for them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours, where the patient has been driven nearly to madness by the excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time. They are equally speedy and certain in Rheumatism, either chronic or acute, lumbago, sciatica, pains in the head or face, and, indeed, for every rheumatic or gouty affection; in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete safety of this medicine, that it has astonished all who have taken it; and there is not a city, town, or village in the kingdom, but contains many grateful evidences of the benign influence of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. Sold by Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London, and by most medicine venders in the kingdom. Price 2s 9d per box.

The Third Edition.—Just published, price 5s,

ON the NATURE and CURE of STRICTURES of the URETHRA; illustrated by the result of many years' extensive practical experience in the treatment of every variety of Urethral Obstruction. The important improvements in the treatment of stricture, founded upon the enlarged opportunities of observation which the author's exclusive attention to the pathology and cure of this disease and its consequences has afforded, are satisfactorily attested by the numerous severe and protracted cases, the successful treatment of which is fully detailed in an appendix.

By F. B. COURTENAY, M.R.C.S.L.

Published by H. Bailliere, 219 Regent street, London; Maclachlan, Stewart, and Co. Edinburgh; Hedges and Smith, Fannin and Co. Dublin; W. Strong, Bristol; Simms and Denham, Manchester; W. Grapel, Liverpool; and sold by all booksellers.

Just published, price 2s 6d, free by post 3s 6d, a new and important edition of

THE SILENT FRIEND, a medical work on physical decay, nervous debility, constitutional weakness, &c. By R. & L. PERRY & Co., surgeons, London. Published by the authors, and sold at their residence: also by Strange, 21 Paternoster row; Hannay and Co. 63, Oxford street; Noble, 109 Chancery lane; Gordon, 146 Leadenhall street; Purkiss, Compton street, Soho, London.

"The perspicuous style in which this book is written cannot fail to recommend to it a careful perusal."—*Era.*

"This work should be read by all who value health and wish to enjoy life, for the truisms therein contained defy all doubt."—*Farmers' Journal.*

The CORDIAL BALM of SYRIACUM is a stimulant and renovator in all spasmodic complaints. Nervous debility, indigestion, asthma, and consumption, are gradually and imperceptibly removed by its use, and the whole system restored to a healthy state of organization. Sold in bottles, price 11s and 33s. The CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE for removing cutaneous eruptions, scurvy, scrofula, pimples on the face, &c. Price 11s and 33s per bottle. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, (price 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s per box,) for inflammation, irritation, &c. These pills are free from mercury and other deleterious drugs, and may be taken without interference with or loss of time from business, and can be relied upon in every instance. Messrs PERRY and Co. may be consulted at their residence, 19 Berners street, Oxford street, daily, from 11 till 2, and 5 till 8. On Sundays from 10 till 12.

NEW ENVELOPE.

IN consequence of the great variety of counterfeit Envelopes of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, and other disreputable means resorted to by unprincipled individuals for imposing on the public their *highly pernicious compounds*, under the title of "KALYDOR," the Proprietors and sole Preparers of the Original and Genuine Preparation, acting under a sense of duty, and regardless of expense in the attainment of their object—THE PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC FROM FRAUD AND IMPOSITION, have employed those celebrated artists, Messrs Perkins, Bacon, and Co. who have succeeded, at great cost, in producing from a steel plate a NEW ENVELOPE of exquisite beauty.

It comprises a highly finished engraving of the GRECIAN GRACES standing on a *classic pedestal*, on each side of which is a rich profusion of *flowers* springing from an elegant *cornucopia*; these tastefully blending with *Arabesque scrolls* and *wreaths*, encircle the *Royal Arms* of Great Britain, surmounting the words

"ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,"

&c. &c. whilst a *plinth* at the foot displays the Signature of the Proprietors, in *red*, thus:—

20 *Hatton Garden*,
London, Jan. 1, 1845. *A.* ROWLAND & SON.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

An Oriental Botanical Preparation, perfectly free from all mineral admixture. It exerts the most *soothing, cooling*, and *purifying* action on the Skin; and, by its agency on the pores and minute secretory vessels, dispels all impurities from the surface, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissippates all REDNESS, TAN, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, FRECKLES, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces on the HANDS, ARMS, and NECK, and its capability of allaying irritation and removing sallowness and all unsightly appearances, render it indispensable to every Toilet.

Sold in bottles, at 4s 6d and 8s 6d each, duty included.

CAUTION.

BEWARE OF DELETERIOUS COMPOUNDS, under the title of "*genuine*" KALYDOR, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the Complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. The ONLY GENUINE article is enclosed in the *Envelope*, as detailed above. To protect the Public from Fraud, *the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps* have also directed the Proprietors' Name and Address, thus—

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20 HATTON GARDEN,

to be engraved on the Government Stamp which is affixed on each bottle.

All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine Preparation is sold by the Proprietors, and by respectable Chemists and Perfumers.

FOR SALE by AUCTION, at the Sale Room, Leadenhall Market, on WEDNESDAY, 16th July, at ONE precisely,
650 Sides of New York Tanned Leather.
1344 Sides of Baltimore Tanned Leather.
292 Hides South American Tanned Leather.
190 New South Wales Tanned Crop Butts.
170 New South Wales Dressing Hides.
200 New South Wales Shaved Hides.
74 New South Wales Tanned Calf Skins.
310 New South Wales Shoe Hides, partially curried.
7 Bales New South Wales Crop Shoulders.
10 Bales New South Wales Crop Bellies.
Catalogues and further particulars of
THOS. JAS. and THOS. POWELL,
Leather Factors,
36 Lime street.

THE GREAT BRITAIN, 1000-horse power, Lieut. J. HOSKEN, commander.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday,..... 26th July, 1845.
Saturday,..... 27th Sept., —
Saturday,..... 22nd Nov., —
Fares—20 to 35 guineas, and ½ guinea fee.
FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday,..... 30th August, 1845.
Saturday,..... 25th October, —
Saturday,..... 20th Dec., —
Fares—80 to 120 dollars.

The GREAT WESTERN, 450-horse power, R. B[illegible]EWS, Esq., commander.
[illegible]ROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday,..... 23rd August, —
Saturday,..... 11th October, —
Fare—30 guineas and 1 guinea fee.
FROM NEW YORK.
Thursday,..... 31st July, 1845.
Thursday,..... 18th Sept., —
Thursday,..... 6th Nov., —
Fare—100 dollars.
Apply at the Great Western Steam-ship Office, 65 Cornhill, London; or to Gibbs, Bright, and Co., Liverpool; H. Bennett, 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris; or H. B. Webb, Glasgow.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN EUROPE.
FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, Stove Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders, Fire Irons; best Sheffield Plates; Ornamental Iron and Wire Work; Garden Engines, Rollers, &c.; Japan Tea Trays; Baths, &c.
PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS,
Adjoining Madame Tussaud's, 58 Baker street, Portman square.
N.B.—Every article is marked in plain figures at the lowest cash prices.

LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only good sauce" for enriching gravies or as a zest for fish, curries, soups, game, steaks, cold meat, &c. The approbation bestowed on this sauce having encouraged imitations, the proprietors deem it necessary to caution purchasers to ask for "Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce," and to observe that the same is embossed on Bett's metallic capsules, which they have adopted as a protection to the public.—Sold wholesale, retail, and for exportation, by the proprietors, Vere street, Oxford street; Crosse and Blackwell, Soho square; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon street; and by vendors of sauces generally,

TO SUFFERERS.—LEFAY'S GRANDE POMMADE cures, in most cases by one application, tic douloureux, gout, and all painful affections of the nerves, giving instant relief in the most painful paroxysms. Patients who had for years drawn on a miserable existence, and many who had lost the use of their limbs from weakness, brought on by paralysis and rheumatism, have by a few rubbings been restored to strength and comfort, after electricity, galvanism, blistering, veratrine, colchicum, and all the usual remedies had been tried and found useless. Its surprising effects have also been experienced in its rapid cure of rheumatic pains of the head and face, paralytic affections, weakness of the ligaments and joints, glandular swellings, sore throat, chronic rheumatism, palpitation of the heart, and difficult respiration. It requires no restraint from business or pleasure, nor does it cause any eruption, and may be applied to the most delicate skin without fear of injury. Sold by the appointment of Jean Lefay, the inventor, by his sole agent, J. W. Stirling, chemist, 86 High street, Whitechapel, in metallic cases, at 4s 6d and 2s 9d each. N.B. A post-office order for 5s will pay for a 4s 6d case and its carriage to any part of the United Kindom.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.
Directors.
Sir Jas. Duke, Ald., M. P., Chairman.
Benj. Hawes, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Benj. Barnard, Esq.	Thomas Nesbitt, Esq.
Charles Baldwin, Esq.	John Nolloth, Esq.
B. Donkin, Esq., F.R.S.	Charles Phillips, Esq.
Aaron Goldsmid, Esq.	Major-Gen. Robertson.
Jas. Law Jones, Esq.	Daniel Sutton, Esq.
John Knill, Esq.	O'B. B. Woolsey, Esq.

THE ATTENTION OF ASSURERS is particularly directed to the detailed Prospectuses of this Company. Assurances can be effected on a *profit* or *non-profit* scale, and for short periods at a very moderate rate. When on the life of another, the Policy may be rendered secure, notwithstanding the life assured may go out of the limits of Europe without the necessary permission of the Directors having been previously obtained—this plan makes a Policy an *absolute security*.
Credit of half the premiums for the first five years allowed on policies effected for the whole term of life.
Premiums may be paid annually, half-yearly, or quarterly.
Advances are made to Assurers on real or undoubted personal security, for terms of years, repayable by instalments.
WILLIAM RATRAY,
Actuary and Secretary.

BRITISH & FOREIGN ADVERTISING OFFICE, 21 CATHERINE STREET, STRAND. Advertisements, Births, Deaths, Marriages, and all public announcements forwarded to the above office, are punctually inserted in the London and Country Newspapers and Periodicals, and all the Foreign, East India, and Colonial Papers.
W. T. having been appointed English Agent for the Journal des Debats, La Siecle, Le Globe, Charivari, Independance Belge, Livre de Familles, L'Abeille Litteraire, Journal des Chasseurs, &c. is enabled to insure the prompt insertion of Advertisements, and to supply the Publications on advantageous terms to Parties residing in all parts of the United Kingdom and the colonies, as also every Journal and Periodical published throughout France, Germany, Italy, and Spain.
FRENCH LITERATURE.—All new Works connected with Literature, the Arts, Music, the Drama, &c. are supplied immediately on their publication in Paris or the departments, and every information given respecting new works in the press.
A THIRD EDITION of THOMAS'S FRENCH PERIODICAL GUIDE is now ready, price 6d, containing a list of upwards of 600 Periodicals published in Paris, arranged under their different heads in alphabetical order, with the prices attached, and will be forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom, on receipt of eightpence.
THOMAS'S ENGLISH PERIODICAL GUIDE, containing a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, arranged on an entirely new plan, is now preparing, and will be ready shortly, forming a Companion to the French Guide.
WILLIAM THOMAS, GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENT, 21 CATHERINE STREET, STRAND.

THE NEW TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, thoroughly cleaning between the teeth when used up and down, and polishing the surface when used crossways. This brush so entirely enters between the closest teeth, that the inventors have decided upon naming it the Toothpick Brush, therefore ask for it under that name, marked and numbered as under—viz. full sized brushes, marked T. P. W., No. 1 hard, No. 2 less hard, No. 3 middling, No. 4 soft; the narrow brushes, marked T. P. N., No. 5 hard, No. 6 less hard, No. 7 middling, No. 8 soft. These inimitable brushes are only to be had at ROSS and SONS', and they warrant the hair never to come out, at 1s each, or 10s per dozen in bone, and 2s each or 21s per dozen in ivory.
THE ATRAPILATORY, or LIQUID HAIR DYE; the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require re-doing but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes. ROSS & SONS can, with the greatest confidence, recommend the above dye as infallible, if done at their establishment; and ladies or gentlemen requiring it, are requested to bring a friend or servant with them to see how it is used, which will enable them to do it afterwards without the chance of failure. Several private apartments devoted entirely to the above purpose, and some of their establishment having used it, the effect produced can be at once seen. They think it necessary to add, that by attending strictly to the instructions given with each bottle of dye, numerous persons have succeeded equally well without coming to them.
Address ROSS and SONS, 119 and 120 Bishopsgate street, London, the celebrated Perruquiers, Perfumers, Hair-cutters, and Hair-dyers. N.B.—Parties attended at their own residence, whatever the distance.

A NEW DISCOVERY.
MR HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52 Fleet Street, begs to introduce an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any teeth every before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr Howard's improvements may be within the reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52 Fleet street. At home from 10 till 5

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO VALUE THEIR HAIR.
FROM the most remote ages the possession of a good head of hair has been considered the richest of Nature's gifts; whilst, on the other hand, any defect in the growth of this great ornament has been most sincerely deplored, in consequence of the impossibility to procure competent advice on the subject, and the total absence of actual remedies. Thousands at the present period, with melancholy anxiety, are daily experienc ng aggravated premature decay of that great and valu ed ornament, after having spent large sums in the pure hase of articles for the hair, from the use of which they have only found an increase of the disorder. And even those who may be proud in the possession of a luxuriant growth of hair, know not where to apply with confidence for that nourishment which will keep it in its natural health and protect it from the ravages of time or climate. The cause is simply this, hitherto there has been no person who has devoted his whole time to the study of this science, although so important, interesting, and useful; and it is quite as impossible for a person to prescribe remedies, if he is utterly ignorant of the origin, nature, and cause of the disorder, as it would be for the adoption of one mode of practice or the use of any single specific to prove successful in diseases so varied and complicated as those peculiarly belonging to the human hair.
Mr. PHILPOT, Trichomatist, 13 Great Castle street, Regent circus, from many years practical and successful experience in all diseases of the skin of the head and hair (see testimonials), engages to restore the hair by removing the cause which occasions the deficiency, producing a free and healthy exercise of the exhalent and absorbent vessels of the skin of the head, restore it to its proper action, and render it fit to receive such stimulants as will give vigour to those bulbs which are but imperfectly developed, and afford nourishment to the old hair, so that it may be increased in thickness and growth, and preserved in colour.
At home daily from 11 till 6.
13 Great Castle street, Regent circus.

CAPTAIN SIBORNE'S MODELS.—The original large MODEL of the BATTLE of WATERLOO has just OPENED at the Egyptian hall, Piccadilly, showing on a surface of 420 square feet the whole of the hostile armies as they were disposed and engaged when the illustrious Wellington gained the victory. "Admirable and unequalled model."—*Naval and Military Gazette.* "The new model shows the grand charge of the British cavalry led by the Marquis of Anglesey, and of the infantry by Sir Thomas Picton, in the immediate presence of the immortal Wellington. The life and spirit which Captain Siborne has infused into this model is to us almost inexplicable."—*United Service Gazette.* Open from 11 morning to 9 evening. Admission to each model 1s.
*** *The Models are for Sale.*

SHOWER BATHS, with CURTAINS, 10s 6d each. Full size Portable Shower Baths, very strong and japanned, with curtains and copper valve, 10s 6d each. Pillar Shower Baths, with copper conducting tubes, brass force-pump and top, complete with curtains and japanned, from 60s. The Registered Improved ditto, 90s. Hand Shower Baths, japanned, 3s 6d. RIPPON and BURTON'S SHOW ROOM for BATHS is now complete, and contains, besides toilet sets japanned in imitation of every fancy wood, china, &c. all the requisites for the season, which they are offering 30 per cent under any other house where quality is considered, while their stock is without any equal either for extent, variety, or freshness. Detailed catalogues, with engravings of baths, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free. RIPPON and BURTON, 39 Oxford street, corner of Newman street. Established (in Wells street) 1820.

TO ECONOMISTS, HOTEL KEEPERS, FAMILIES, and all large consumers of Tea.—For the convenience of residents in the country, we engage to supply Six Pounds of Tea, free of carriage, to any part of the United Kingdom, at the lowest wholesale prices for cash.
Orders are expected to be accompanied with a Post-office Order for the amount, or, if a reference be given to a respectable party in London, a remittance on receipt and approval of the goods will suffice.
We beg to annex a partial selection:—

Good sound useful Breakfast Tea	3s 4d, 3s 8d, 4s, 4s 4d
Fine Pekoe Souchong	4s 4d, 4s 8d, 5s
Finest Lapsang ditto	6s
Good useful Green	3s 4d, 3s 8d, 4s, 4s 4d
Fine ditto (genuine Hyson)	4s 8d, 5s, 6s
Young Hyson	4s 4d, 5s, 5s 4d, 6s
Gunpowder	5s, 5s 4d, 6s, 7s
Howqua's celebrated mixture	6s
Howqua's Pearl-leaf Gunpowder	8s
Coffees	1s, 1s 2d, 1s 4d, 1s 8d, 2s

G. T. MANSELL and Co. 2 BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON.
In order the more effectually to carry out our system, and with a desire that small consumers should share the same advantages as the large, we have appointed Agents in most of the provincial towns, who are supplied with quantities varying from 1oz. to 6lb, neatly encased in Tin-foil, by which the virtue and aroma is preserved. Persons desirous of becoming Agents are requested to make application to G. T. Mansell & Co., 2 Bucklersbury, London.

Ayr, W. Baird	Haverfordwest, D. P. Saunders
Ashton-under-Line, T. Cunningham	Ilfracombe, Sal. M'Robert
Axminster, J. Daniel	Ilminster, S. H. Stephens
Alford, E. Nicholson	Kidderminster, W. Collins
Abingdon, W. Smith	Kenilworth, C. Chatwin
Allington, J. B. Woodward	Kirkside, J. Duncan
Banbury, J. B. Austin	Kettering, A. Wright
Bishop's Castle, E. Bebb	Limpsfield, E. Atkinson
Bridport, J. Brown	Lewes, G. P. Bacon
Bury St Edmonds, J. Banyard	Ledbury, J. Gibbs
Brechin, D. Burns	Llangibby, J. Meredith
Berwick, J. Davidson	Longford, P. Parkinson
Bonvilstone, M. Griffiths	Lancaster, J. Parkinson
Bolton, Little, A. S. Hyde	Linton, J. Sergeant
Bristol, W. Higgs	Luton, J. Hawkes
Beaminster, F. Nossiter	March, J. Burrows
Bradford, J. Pratt	Maplestead, J. T. B. Jones
Belturbet, R. Wright	Maresfield, S. Reed
Coventry, P. Ayton	Maidstone, J. Woolley
Cockermouth, Bailey, Thomas, and Son	Newport, Salop, A. Adderley
Cambridge, J. Caton	Newtonards, J. Bald
Cerne, W. Diment	Nunney, J. Charlton
Chester, J. Harrop	Northiam, J. Edwards
Crich, Robt. Lee	Northampton, J. Freeman
Chard, J. Nowlen	Newmilnes, J. Hood
Cooksbridge, J. Sewell	North Shields, A. Kennedy
Doncaster, E. Andrew	Preston, W. Brodbelt
Devonport, W. H. Cleife	Portarlington, J. Champ
Do. J. Heydon	Palleskeney, A. Morris
Darlington, J. Dresser	Reading, J. White
Driffield, R. Hagyard	Sunderland, W. Cummings
Dursley, J. S. Workman	Sleaford, W. Fawcett
East Meon, J. N. Atkins	Stonehouse, H. W. Granville
Edinburgh, Thos. Brown	Southmolton, J. Hancock
Do. C. E. Morton	Sherborne, Thos. Hallett
Epworth, G. Sharpe	Sandy, J. Sarjeant
East Looe, Robt. Thomas	Strabane, J. Thompson
Frome, J. French	Twickenham, J. B. Etherington
Falmouth, J. H. and R. G. Lake	Tenby, W. Gibbs
Fulbridge, T. Wright	Thame, D. Seymour
Girvan, M. Johnston	Uxbridge, J. K. Richardson
Guildford, W. Moore	Uckfield, J. Turner
Gloucester, R. Oakden	Wick & Thurso, W. Campbell
Godalming, E. Roberts	Walsall, Thos. Hazledine
Do. G. Upton	Witheridge, H. Pullen
Haddington, S. Brown	Woodstock, G. Shuffrey
Haverhill, S. Bigmore	Watlington, W. G. Speyer
Hastings, T. Cooper	Wribbenhall, W. Turner
Hinckley, F. Dawson	Ystrad, W. S. Davies
Hunmanby, F. C. Hagyard	
Hallington, W. Hawksworth	

Printed and Published by WILLIAM PORTER, of Number 6 Wellington street, Strand, London, at the office there.—July 12, 1845.